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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1869. NO. 53.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Humphrey's Remedies."

Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicines, for sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

"Phalon's Vitalia."

The genuine preparation is sold by Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Carringes

For balls and parties, only four dollars, at J. & Wm. J. Burns' Livery Stable, No. 149 Grant street.

$100 Reward.

After enduring the grossest misrepresentations until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," the undersigned offers the above reward for the conviction of any person defaming his sales, always allowing the truth to be given in evidence. J. P. KELLAR, 84 Wood street.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Contains no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

Only Four Dollars

For carringes to parties, balls, &c., at J. & Wm. J. Burns' Livery Stable, No. 149 Grant street.

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1 For sale by all druggists,
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. MWF

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

A Beautiful Face is a Silent Commendation.

Then, ladies, why do you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delightful toilet preparation in use. Sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Carringes

Only three dollars for operas and concerts, at J. & Wm. J. Burns' Livery Stable, No. 149 Grant street.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

The Daily Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAUSE OF THE CUBANS.

The Spanish Naval Force in the West Indies—The Cotton Crop of the South—The Facts about San Domingo—Investigations at the Navy Yard—Health of Senator Grimes—The Tennessee Railroad Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1869.

The Cuban Cause.

The State Department has late reports from Consul General Plumb. He represents that things in Cuba are decidedly quiet; that neither party has recently gained any material advantage; that the insurgents are a good deal demoralized, and that the volunteers enlisted by the Spanish authorities are likely enough to make the Captain General some trouble, unless they are carefully managed. The Cuban Junta is over here in considerable force, and the members are as usual nursing things for recognition. They are very anxious to get out the idea that the President will come out strongly for them in his coming message. There is the best reason, however, for saying that he will assert that the insurgents have not yet done anything to entitle them to official recognition. It is not stated when he thinks of returning to the United States.

The Tennessee Railroad Cases.

An attempt is being made by parties in the interests of the Tennessee railroads to create the impression that the Government was beaten in the late suit. The facts are that the roads were required to bind themselves to pay into the courts the net proceeds of the business after deducting interest due the State upon their bonds, and in addition to this to deposit as security for the performance of the new contract other State bonds indorsed by the State, or original bonds of the State, in an amount equal to the whole indebtedness to the Government. This is over three million dollars for the roads represented here, so that as a result of the trial the United States will have the market value of three millions in Tennessee bonds in addition to the bond covering both roads and the stock originally given for the fulfillment of the first contract.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1869.

FUNERAL OF HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

The funeral of the late Robert J. Walker took place at noon to-day, attended by a large number of citizens, including a great many members of the bar. The funeral services were conducted by Rev Mr. Chew, of St. Alban's Church, of this district. The President's family were represented by Mrs. Grant, Gen. F. C. Dent and Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant; Messrs. Fish, Robeson and Cox, of the Cabinet were also present, as well as a large number of other distinguished gentlemen, many of whom have occupied prominent official positions in this district. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time the funeral moved from the house, and is still continues. The remains are to be interred at Oakhill Cemetery, Georgetown.

The President was unable to attend the funeral of Robert J. Walker, on account of business engagements. The Treasury and Postoffice Departments both closed to-day, the former in respect to the memory of Robert J. Walker, and the latter of Amos Kendall.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The Supreme court of the District of Columbia, in general term, took up the case of McGarrahan *vs.* Browning. The Court had given judgment awarding the Lapanche Grande-rancho, in California, embracing over 17,000 acres, which are included the New Idria quicksilver mines, to McGarrahan, this judgment was rendered on the 8th of July, 1869, and entered as of the 5th of February. The same year, in accordance with stipulation between counsel. On July 15 a writ of *mandamus* was issued and served on Secretary Cox. On the 12th of July the amount of money required under the judgment, $22,210, was tendered by McGarrahan, when the Secretary declined to accept it, alleging that it was unwarrantable interference on the part of court to issue said writ. They now enter court on a motion by counsel for the Secretary, Mr. Ashton, to quash the judgment and vacate the writ. Arguments were made and closed on both sides and the case rested. The court reserved its decision. It will not meet again for two weeks.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Mutilated currency and bank notes destroyed during the week $309,452; bank currency issued for bills destroyed $130,000; balance due for mutilated notes $510,628.

SPANISH VICE CONSUL AT PHILADELPHIA.

The President has recognized Julian Alcedo Principey Gatorres as Vice Consul of Spain at Philadelphia.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmaster General Creswell has made the following postoffice changes in Pennsylvania:

Kasson, McKean county—H. W. Burlingame, vice H. L. Burlingame, resigned.

Union, York county—R. K. Kilgore vice F. Ehrhart, resigned.

Old Hickory, Bradford county—Levi Morse, vice Joseph Randall, removed; also, name changed to Aspinwall.

Newberrytown, York county—M. S. Croll, vice John Hays, removed.

Evansburg, Crawford county—Robert J. Denny, vice W. F. McLean, resigned.

Mr. Stevenson, Postmaster of Dushore, Sullivan county, vice Nelson Wackley, deceased.

Geo. L. Beach, Postmaster of Colley, Sullivan county, vice Chas. Schrock, resigned.

Fred. Wilmarth, Postmaster of Wilmarth, Elk county, vice Isaac Hagan, resigned.

John R. Beidler, Postmaster of Plainfield, Cumberland county, vice Geo. W. Silas, resigned.

John S. Suin, Postmaster of Braintwin, Wyoming county, vice Sarah J. Sturdivant, resigned.

Samuel W. Shipley, appointed route agent between Baltimore and Harrisburg, vice W. H. Aiken, transferred.

MANSFIELD, O.

Day of Prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations—Seriously Ill—A Lost Boy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 14, 1869.

The day of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations was observed here by most of the churches. Sermons on the subject were preached in the morning and in the afternoon, and evening Union meetings were held devoted to prayer and exhortation in behalf of the Association. There were large audiences present at each of the meetings, and a deep religious interest manifested.

Charles Hedges, Supervisor of Internal Rev. enue for Northern Ohio, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

At Sewickley, Pa., a lost boy has appeared who gives his name as Joseph Eaton, and is unable to give much account of himself, except that his father lives near a canal, at a place called Fairview, State not known. He is apparently eight or nine years old, and has been cared for till his friends are discovered.

Suicide by Hanging at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., November 14, 1869.

Near Van Wert, Ohio, to-day, a man was found in a thicket suspended from the limb of a tree by two handkerchiefs fastened around his neck. He was recognized as the man who escaped from the eastward bound express on Thursday evening last. He represented himself to a farmer as being pursued by Chicago detectives. His undershirt was marked John D. Way. No papers were found by which to identify him. An inquest was held, but no verdict returned yet.

TROY, N. Y

Funeral Obsequies of General John E. Wool.

TROY, N. Y., November 13.—Appropriate funeral honors were paid to Gen. Wool to-day. Religious services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Among the distinguished persons present were Gens. Meade, McDowell, Hunt, Arnold, Hagner, Gov. Hoffman and staff, &c. The military escortge was large, and the procession half an hour passing a given point. The gathering was immense. It is estimated there were 50,000 people in the streets. All the ceremonies were conducted with great impressiveness and solemnity, and there was manifest a universal sorrow. Business was generally suspended, and the flags through the city were displayed at half mast, and a large number of dwelling and business houses draped in mourning. The remains were deposited at Oakwood Cemetery.

CUBA.

The Anti-Spanish Element.

HAVANA, November 13.—The *Diario* this morning has an editorial, wherein it says the existence of any anti-Spanish element in Cuba is abnormal and transitory. The enemies of Spain should note well that the Cubans are but two elements of population, Spaniards and foreigners. The *Diario* says the Cubans who favor the Cuban cause are foreigners.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1869.

THE DRAWBACK FUNDS.

The examination in the case of Roger A. Mulligan, charged with complicity in the draw back frauds, commenced to-day before Commissioner Osborne. The principal witness was Mr. J. Korn, who testified to Mulligan's knowledge of any concern in the matter in which Korn was at the time an interested party, having received as his share about $1,500. The case was adjourned until Friday next. Francis A. Howard, the person who is stated to have discovered the fraud in Washington, and to have subsequently helped the master along, participated in the day's proceeds, is now under indictment for alleged participation in the frauds. He was brought before the Commissioner and released on $10,000 for examination on Monday.

SWINDLING CIRCULARS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

It is stated that the Postmaster General will soon issue an order prohibiting the carriage through the mails of circulars gotten up by swindling firms for the purpose of defrauding the public. Some twenty of these firms are on the black list of Government detectives.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL.

Which looks to the moral reformation of society and the more liberal education of women had a meeting to-day. It was proposed to establish branches in all large cities, and that delegates be sent to the general parliament to meet here at a future time, but no action was taken.

THE ERIE STRIKE

Continues. Rumor says the rest of the brakemen on the Delaware Division will join the strike unless matters are straightened out, also that all the Atlantic and Great Western brakesmen are about to quit work. The Erie Company say every brakeman is needed, the road is filled, and that they have a reserve for any emergency. Reports also say that the strikers among the engineers is not improbable, in consequence of the discharge of one of their number.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Has been granted against Superintendent Kennedy, in the matter now in use, and those in the Department have been quietly testing for some time; a second has been investigating the subject of canceling stamps, and this extends to all kinds of stamps canceling, as well as to machines offered for the purpose; a third committee has been engaged in studying the various means by which stamps are prepared for use a second time, and the means of remedying the evil. The subject of counterfeiting stamps has received much attention. All these matters will be considered in Mr. Delano's report.

Senator Grimes.

Private letters report that Senator Grimes is not improved in health by his summer in Europe. The second paralytic shock was not as severe as the first, but it left him in a feeble condition. At last accounts he was getting ready for an extended visit to Mediterranean. It is not stated when he thinks of returning to the United States.

The Tennessee Railroad Cases.

An attempt is being made by parties in the interests of the Tennessee railroads to create the impression that the Government was beaten in the late suit. The facts are that the roads were required to bind themselves to pay into the courts the net proceeds of the business after deducting interest due the State upon their bonds, and in addition to this to deposit as security for the performance of the new contract other State bonds indorsed by the State, or original bonds of the State, in an amount equal to the whole indebtedness to the Government. This is over three million dollars for the roads represented here, so that as a result of the trial the United States will have the market value of three millions in Tennessee bonds in addition to the bond covering both roads and the stock originally given for the fulfillment of the first contract.

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The Supreme court of the District of Columbia, in general term, took up the case of McGarrahan *vs.* Browning. The Court had given

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Louis C. Jones, of Chicago, a young gentleman of large wealth, who died in St. Paul on Friday of consumption, among other bequests made the following: To Joseph F. Bonfield and H. T. Thomas, his classmates in college, seventy-five thousand dollars; to a young lady in Waukegan, ten thousand; to Geo. W. Corbett, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, five thousand; to O. P. Hawkins, St. Paul, eight thousand; to his servants, Patrick and Mary Murphy, one thousand each. The balance of his estate he left to his brothers and their children.

The journeymen tailors of Chicago inaugurated a formal strike Saturday morning, in pursuance of an agreement Friday night. Some of the bosses yielded to the demands of the journeymen, and their men continued at work. The employers who refused to yield to the demands of the journeymen met Saturday morning, and passed a preamble and resolutions declaring the Tailors' International Union for acting in bad faith, and declaring their determination to adhere to the compromise bill of prices agreed upon as a settlement of the late strike.

The City Workhouse at Cincinnati will be occupied December 1st. It cost five hundred thousand dollars, and additions for its entire completion will make the total cost six hundred thousand.

The Confederate dead at Cynthianna, Ky., will be removed to the new cemetery on Tuesday.

At the medical lecture in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, a class of thirty-seven ladies were present, with one hundred and forty male students.

As anticipated, the trial of the Rev. Isaac B. Smith, at Geneva, Ill., for the murder of his wife by drowning, resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Mrs. Alice Lester committed suicide by taking arsenic, in the town of Lakeview, near Chicago, on Friday.

A young man named James Herrick, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out hunting near Nashville, on Saturday.

Bailie Peyton introduced a bill in the Tennessee Senate on Saturday, providing for a monument to John Bell.

C. C. Spencer, an auctioneer, fell dead on street, in Louisville, on Saturday night.

The aggregate of receipts of Internal revenue in the St. Louis district for quarter ending September 30th was $1,259,076. Of this amount the stamp tax on spirits realized $240,865; tobacco and cigars $14,394; beer $56,718. The receipts for October were $395,076, of which $93,279 were from spirits, $121,597 from tobacco and cigars, and $13,986 from beer.

Colonel Alexander, formerly quartermaster under General Butler, who was arrested in New Orleans recently as a bogus Treasury Agent, and subsequently released, is now in receipt of letters from prominent parties relating to custom house and warehouse business. They will be put to Washington.

The monitor Dicator, with the steamer Triana and Pevinal as convoys, sailed Saturday morning from Fortress Monroe for Key West.

Hayti en advices state that the city of Meragoare was captured by the rebels about the middle of last month, through the treachery of General Salnave. Millions in the road is filled, and that they have a reserve for any emergency. Report also says that a strike among the engineers is not improbable, in consequence of the discharge of one of their number.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, has written a letter to the Hungarian Democratic Union of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he says: "I am not in the position to express myself in favor of the Democratic party, but I am in favor of the principles of the Democratic party."

The Cuban Junta, in New York, are indignant at Capt. Higgins, of the Hornet, and although they are fitting out another vessel, it is not probable that he will be placed in command of it. It is said that a steamer loaded with coal was sent from Florida to supply the Hornet, and was searching two days for that vessel, but the line of the Junta was thwarted. The Hornet was carrying specie to pay the officers and seamen for the capture of the Virginius, and she is said to have cost the Junta over two hundred thousand dollars.

The sales of the National Land Company for the past year, consisting chiefly of lands along the Kansas Pacific Railroad, amounted to 17,458 acres, yielding $30,000. To these lands, 35,000 acres were on the Kansas Pacific, and were bought by a colony of twelve hundred English families who founded a village called Wakefield, Kansas, and near there established an agricultural college, and nothing worse than education and education of orphan boys from London. The land about the college is under control, and will be fostered by the Reform Society of London, of which Earl Shaftsbury is President. Three thousand Swedish, Norwegian and Danish emigrant land buyers and settlers and large numbers of Germans direct from other countries, have been placed on Western lands by this company during the year.

In the suit against the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company, by those who lost relatives by the Ohio steamboat collision in December last, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Louisville decided that inasmuch as the case was not one of admiralty jurisdiction. The suit will be argued next February.

The new Chicago Stock Board met Saturday afternoon, and elected the following officers: President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Daizell; Caller Out, Charles A. Wood. Committees were appointed, Executive, on Membership, on Arbitration and Appeals. The present membership numbers about seventy, and consists chiefly of bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, against Alfred Ewing, suit for false arrest, the jury Saturday returned a verdict for defendant. This was an action for twenty thousand dollars. The plaintiff was the arrest of Anthony while Mayor of that city during the war, charged by Ewing to detective Cook him to Missouri, where he was discharged by Gen. Ewing, then in command of the district.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill at Cleveland, was burned Saturday evening. Los $40,000; insured for $25,000.

The large frame building known as the Republican Wigwam, located on the corner of Lake and Market streets, Chicago, took fire about half past nine o'clock Saturday evening, and was entirely consumed. The roof is all its contents. The building was erected in the spring of 1860 for the use of the Republican National Convention held in May of that year, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Its dimensions were one hundred by one hundred and eighty feet, thirty feet high. It cost fifteen thousand dollars, the money being contributed by citizens of Chicago. It was constructed entirely of wood. After it had been occupied by the National Convention it was used for various purposes, chiefly as large gatherings of a political character, and also for union political gatherings. It was in this Wigwam that Stephen A. Douglas delivered his last speech, some four or five weeks before his death. Since the war the building has been passing through the city were temporarily lodged in it. Finally, near the close of the war, the building was fitted up for the use it was needed for other uses, and the Wigwam was put up at auction and sold to the Chicago Union Biblical Institute. It was soon after modeled into stores, and has been devoted to uses of commerce ever since. The loss on stock in the stores in the building was about $50,000, and the insurance $31,000. The building was valued at $5,000.

John Pokley, who was arrested in Boston for having burglar tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing, with four years unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New York officer.

The Detroit Opera House was filled to overflowing last evening by a crowd of people, who gathered on "the gates shut." This was the first of a series of religious services inaugurated by the Unitarians of Detroit, for which purpose the Opera House has been secured for every Sunday during the winter. Rev. Dr. Hosmer, President of Antioch College, Ohio, announced to conduct the services Sunday evening, 14th inst.

Mrs. Rizzi, wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher of Memphis, was found dead at one o'clock yesterday morning, with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband is the murderer, as he had fled.

A St. Louis telegram of last night says: A young man named Thomas Steretch, sixteen years old, was found in a cistern in Soulard in painful circumstances. The accounts are very conflicting, one being that a parcel of boys were playing ball on a vacant lot at the corner of Tenth and Carr streets, when Steretch, Wyeart, a well known builder, came out of his house adjoining, and ordered them off, and at the same time threw a brick at them, hitting Stoerch on or near the shoulder, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes. Another version is that the boys were in Stewart's stable; that he threw a brick at the stable to frighten them, when they jumped down from the hay mow, in so doing Stereich either broke his neck or died from concussion of the brain. Stewart has the reputation of being a kind-hearted, Christian man, and the occurrence caused much solicitude among his friends. He does not deny throwing the brick, but says he did not intend to kill.

A fire in Louisville yesterday destroyed a stable, with eight horses, and other property adjoining to the value of $5,500. Insurance $1,000.

A wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich, Conn., was burned to the ground Saturday night. The building was three stories high, and occupied by J. Huntsmith for the manufacture of sewing braids, and the Hopkins Alayne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lost heavily, and are insured.

A dispatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of Stephen Hinckley & Bro. was nearly destroyed by fire Saturday night, with a large amount of hemlock bark. One or two store houses were saved. Loss about $20,000; insured for $21,500.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Cincinnati, preached last night to young men on the subject, "The Sins of Youth a Bitter Inheritance for Manhood." During a vivid illustration prefaced with the words, "Picture an old man," a young man in the back part of the house sprang to his feet, exclaimed, "Yes, I am the man," and staggered two-thirds up the aisle, sobbing. He left and was escorted home. Shall we pray for me?" There was a pause for a couple of minutes in the sermon, and the congregation seemed petrified. The discourse was then finished.

The last annual report of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad shows there are a hundred and forty-two miles of the line in Ohio, which cost, including equipment, $6,489,856. The debt is $4,417,825. The road cost $28,000 per mile. Two persons were killed and nine injured. The net earnings were $870,009.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, having declined the two hundred and eight offices tendered him by the Executive Committee of Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's State Christian Association of Ohio, to which he was elected at the recent meeting at Mansfield, Major H. P. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, was on Saturday appointed by the Executive Committee to the vacancy.

The United States Grand Jury at Cincinnati closed a session of nineteen days on Saturday, having examined two hundred and eight witnesses, found forty-four true bills, and dismissed twelve other cases for want of evidence.

The miners of Luzerne county have passed a nine ventilation bill, which they will present to the next Legislature for adoption.

John E. Sutton, a well known politician in the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, was arrested for drunkenness on Tuesday night in that city. He was locked up, and found dead, suffocated, and died on being removed to the hospital. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A young man named George Shannon was arrested in Erie on Thursday, charged with forging checks on Mark Bash, of Pittsburgh, to checks for various sums aggregating $1,100.

A party of young seamps, while on a drunken spree in Warren a few days ago, undertook to hang a befuddled printer by way of a joke. They carried him to a stable, fixed a noose around his neck, got the other end over a beam, and hoisted away. The victim of the joke came to good advantage, and then kicked the barrel out from under him. Down he came with a thud that for a moment did not happen to break his neck, but left him hanging as scientifically as a Calcraft could have fixed him. The drunken crew got alarmed at his purpling face, and tried to lift him up, taking the view of rising him so as to take the pressure off his throat, and then letting him hang again while they rested themselves. This was kept up until the tumult attracted the attention of a passer by, who at once slashed the rope off.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The Speakership of the Next Pennsylvania House.

The Bedford *Inquirer*, one of the ablest Republican journals in the state, says: "We see it noised about that our exchanges in the approaching annual legislature are already on foot for the Speakership at the coming session of the Legislature. Among the prominent candidates we notice B. F. Wigton, of Allegheny, and Wallace Black, of Somerset. The election in Pennsylvania was carried largely on the ground of Retrenchment and Reform, and economy in all the branches of the public service. The election of such a man as Strang to the Speakership under present circumstances would be scarcely less than a crime. It would certainly be a fatal blunder. Strang is a young man in the back part of the house sprang to his feet, exclaimed, "Yes, I am the man," and staggered two-thirds up the aisle, sobbing. He left and was escorted home. Shall we pray for me?" There was a pause for a couple of minutes in the sermon, and the congregation seemed petrified. The discourse was then finished.

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RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

COLLISION ON THE WESTERN PACIFIC ROAD

Near San Leandro, Cala.—Two Trains Wrecked—Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded—Partial List of the Sufferers—Collision on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Twenty Passengers Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—A few minutes past nine A. M. the eastward bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda ferry train of four cars, near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck, and the cars smashed and driven through one another, The Western Pacific train left promptly on time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer could only see a short distance ahead, on arriving at the switch where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda road the train was slowed and the switch tender questioned as to whether the Alameda train had passed, and answered "all right, go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a tremendous crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through the smoking car, and the other cars were badly damaged. The killed and wounded are variously estimated at ten to fifteen, and thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present. The following is a list of the known to be killed and wounded:

Killed—Alex. W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City; Edward Anderson, engineer, Western Pacific Railroad; McDonald, Roadmaster of the California Pacific Railroad; Boutel, Principal of a young ladies' seminary at Oakland; Charles Martin, fireman of the Alameda train; George Thompson, fireman of the Western Pacific train; David Ward, merchant, San Francisco; James Connelly, Coroner, San Rafael; Max Birman, merchant, San Jose; B. H. Fox, supposed, from papers found on his person.

Wounded—D. M. Perkins, railroad employee, badly bruised; J. F. Lowell, Sacramento, both legs badly injured; J. S. Hood, merchant, San Jose, slightly; Judge William Campbell, United States District Attorney, Nevada, left leg broken; Samuel B. Haley, San Francisco, leg fractured; Patrick Mahon, Oakland, both legs broken; J. C. Knapp, Petaluma, left leg smashed and otherwise injured; three officers and seamen on the ferry boat in the capture, and she is said to have cost the Junta over two hundred thousand dollars.

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In the suit against the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company, by those who lost relatives by the Ohio steamboat collision in December last, the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Louisville decided that inasmuch as the case was not one of admiralty jurisdiction. The suit will be argued next February.

The new Chicago Stock Board met Saturday afternoon, and elected the following officers: President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Daizell; Caller Out, Charles A. Wood. Committees were appointed, Executive, on Membership, on Arbitration and Appeals. The present membership numbers about seventy, and consists chiefly of bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

In the case of ex-Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, against Alfred Ewing, suit for false arrest, the jury Saturday returned a verdict for defendant. This was an action for twenty thousand dollars. The plaintiff was the arrest of Anthony while Mayor of that city during the war, charged by Ewing to detective Cook him to Missouri, where he was discharged by Gen. Ewing, then in command of the district.

Jacob Laisy's flour mill at Cleveland, was burned Saturday evening. Los $40,000; insured for $25,000.

The large frame building known as the Republican Wigwam, located on the corner of Lake and Market streets, Chicago, took fire about half past nine o'clock Saturday evening, and was entirely consumed. The roof is all its contents. The building was erected in the spring of 1860 for the use of the Republican National Convention held in May of that year, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Its dimensions were one hundred by one hundred and eighty feet, thirty feet high. It cost fifteen thousand dollars, the money being contributed by citizens of Chicago. It was constructed entirely of wood. After it had been occupied by the National Convention it was used for various purposes, chiefly as large gatherings of a political character, and also for union political gatherings. It was in this Wigwam that Stephen A. Douglas delivered his last speech, some four or five weeks before his death. Since the war the building has been passing through the city were temporarily lodged in it. Finally, near the close of the war, the building was fitted up for the use it was needed for other uses, and the Wigwam was put up at auction and sold to the Chicago Union Biblical Institute. It was soon after modeled into stores, and has been devoted to uses of commerce ever since. The loss on stock in the stores in the building was about $50,000, and the insurance $31,000. The building was valued at $5,000.

John Pokley, who was arrested in Boston for having burglar tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing, with four years unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New York officer.

The Detroit Opera House was filled to overflowing last evening by a crowd of people, who gathered on "the gates shut." This was the first of a series of religious services inaugurated by the Unitarians of Detroit, for which purpose the Opera House has been secured for every Sunday during the winter. Rev. Dr. Hosmer, President of Antioch College, Ohio, announced to conduct the services Sunday evening, 14th inst.

Mrs. Rizzi, wife of Frank Rizzi, a butcher of Memphis, was found dead at one o'clock yesterday morning, with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband is the murderer, as he had fled.

A St. Louis telegram of last night says: A young man named Thomas Steretch, sixteen years old, was found in a cistern in Soulard in painful circumstances. The accounts are very conflicting, one being that a parcel of boys were playing ball on a vacant lot at the corner of Tenth and Carr streets, when Steretch, Wyeart, a well known builder, came out of his house adjoining, and ordered them off, and at the same time threw a brick at them, hitting Stoerch on or near the shoulder, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes. Another version is that the boys were in Stewart's stable; that he threw a brick at the stable to frighten them, when they jumped down from the hay mow, in so doing Stereich either broke his neck or died from concussion of the brain. Stewart has the reputation of being a kind-hearted, Christian man, and the occurrence caused much solicitude among his friends. He does not deny throwing the brick, but says he did not intend to kill.

A fire in Louisville yesterday destroyed a stable, with eight horses, and other property adjoining to the value of $5,500. Insurance $1,000.

A wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich, Conn., was burned to the ground Saturday night. The building was three stories high, and occupied by J. Huntsmith for the manufacture of sewing braids, and the Hopkins Alayne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lost heavily, and are insured.

A dispatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of Stephen Hinckley & Bro. was nearly destroyed by fire Saturday night, with a large amount of hemlock bark. One or two store houses were saved. Loss about $20,000; insured for $21,500.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Cincinnati, preached last night to young men on the subject, "The Sins of Youth a Bitter Inheritance for Manhood." During a vivid illustration prefaced with the words, "Picture an old man," a young man in the back part of the house sprang to his feet, exclaimed, "Yes, I am the man," and staggered two-thirds up the aisle, sobbing. He left and was escorted home. Shall we pray for me?" There was a pause for a couple of minutes in the sermon, and the congregation seemed petrified. The discourse was then finished.

The last annual report of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad shows there are a hundred and forty-two miles of the line in Ohio, which cost, including equipment, $6,489,856. The debt is $4,417,825. The road cost $28,000 per mile. Two persons were killed and nine injured. The net earnings were $870,009.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, having declined the two hundred and eight offices tendered him by the Executive Committee of Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's State Christian Association of Ohio, to which he was elected at the recent meeting at Mansfield, Major H. P. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, was on Saturday appointed by the Executive Committee to the vacancy.

The United States Grand Jury at Cincinnati closed a session of nineteen days on Saturday, having examined two hundred and eight witnesses, found forty-four true bills, and dismissed twelve other cases for want of evidence.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Immigrant Depot to be Built—New Capitol Building at Sacramento—Survey of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad—New Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The California Immigrant Union has advertised for proposals for building an immigrant depot capable of accommodating five hundred to one thousand boarders.

The Legislature will occupy the new Capitol buildings at Sacramento at the next session. The people of that place are arranging to celebrate the occupation in a becoming manner.

The survey of the road from El Paso, El Paso and Memphis Railroad have passed the summit of the Rocky Mountains between San Diego and Fort Yuma, and report the grade less than a hundred feet per mile.

A line of steamers has been established traveling through Oregon within view of establishing a direct line of coasters between that and New York.

The Washington Territory Legislature is again without a quorum. Warrants have been issued to arrest the seceding members.

STATE NEWS.

The *Northwestern Independent* is the title of a new paper started at the Pittsburgh metropolis, opposite Parker's Landing, by Clark Wilson, an experienced journalist.

Parker's Landing has two places of amusement—the Opera House and an academy of Music—now open, and each doing a good business. Six months ago there was scarcely any population there.

Burglars and horse thieves made quite a successful raid in Greenville and vicinity last week.

The Presbyterians of Warren are fitting up a parsonage for their minister—to cost $4,000.

Thursday, November 4, Clarence J. Curtis, aged seven, two years old, was killed near Curtis Varnes, in Beaver township, Crawford county. Curtis had gone upon the lot of Varnes to cut off a few limbs of a tree that had fallen on the latter, who fractured his skull with a club, causing death in two days. Varnes is in jail.

Phillipsburg, Center county, is to have a $50,000 tannery, with a capacity for tanning 30,000 hides per year.

The new glass works at Bellefonte now turn out from 900 to 1,000 boxes of glass per week.

A meeting in the interest of reform in the Government and administration of all public affairs, to be held in Harrisburg on the 24th inst. day. Rev. Messrs. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, and Merritt, of Wilmington College, will address the meeting.

A preacher named McWilliams was arrested in Schuylkill county some months since for the murder of his wife, and his case on the circuit trails deposed him. Last week his successor to the pulpit, named Samuel Nauwekes, was arrested for the murder. The evidence against the latter, who is an Englishman, is very strong.

At several points along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Marysville and Millin, the sparks from passing trains have set fire to the leaves and debris, and in order to have in certain localities crept up the mountain sides, setting up and destroying everything combustible in their course. The effect on the scene is said to be grand, when viewed from a distance, during the night time, and on the Kittanny, along which the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad runs.

The miners of Luzerne county have passed a nine ventilation bill, which they will present to the next Legislature for adoption.

John E. Sutton, a well known politician in the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, was arrested for drunkenness on Tuesday night in that city. He was locked up, and found dead, suffocated, and died on being removed to the hospital. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A young man named George Shannon was arrested in Erie on Thursday, charged with forging checks on Mark Bash, of Pittsburgh, to checks for various sums aggregating $1,100.

A party of young seamps, while on a drunken spree in Warren a few days ago, undertook to hang a befuddled printer by way of a joke. They carried him to a stable, fixed a noose around his neck, got the other end over a beam, and hoisted away. The victim of the joke came to good advantage, and then kicked the barrel out from under him. Down he came with a thud that for a moment did not happen to break his neck, but left him hanging as scientifically

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR is understood to be preparing to leave his present office for a seat in the Supreme Court.

THE idea that every Irishman shall drop his pipe till England deals justly with Ireland is a good one. It is a touch of practical statesmanship, and as a measure of redress through gentle coercion would be perfect, did it include whisky. Such an expansion of the idea would confer great benefit on Irishmen as well as strike England a heavy blow. In the abandonment of the pipe and the jug—more especially the latter—Irishmen would experience their greatest progress in independence and prosperity—and as for that matter, perhaps we might take some of the advice to ourselves with good results.

THE Empress of the French is in Egypt to give the sanction of her presence to the crowning triumph of the French engineer who planned and prosecuted to completion the ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. We have an affecting account of the parting between the Sultan and the Empress, in which we are told that as the Sultan bade her good-bye, and the royal French yacht steamed away from the Bosphorus, the eyes of the Empress filled with tears." These precious tears effaced the remembrances of eight crusades, is the verdict of an enthusiastic correspondent.

THE Erie beauties will have an opportunity to try their peculiar tactics on Ohio judges, before whom some interesting matters touching the Erie management seem likely to come for ventilation. The last number of the *Nation* said that country judges were just as bad as those in New York city, the opportunity only being wanting. If the *Nation* is correct—and who will venture to question its opinions?—we shall expect to see it so shown; for the Erie managers will not be slow to supply the coveted opportunity. We predict, however, that the *Nation* will stand convicted of an outgrown fastidiousness, and that the tribe of Erie will have justice done to them—the thing which all scamps most dread.

THE vessels composing the Spanish fleet at Havana are not only numerous, but of the best description, both as to size and architecture. Their guns are generally heavy, many of them rifled. Reinforcements are expected, and it is evident that Spain intends to be prepared for any probable emergency. The question which naturally arises in this connection, is whether any necessary connection exists between the presence of this fleet and the fitting out of so many of our most formidable iron clads and other naval craft? It is true that the acquisition of St. Domingo is the reason assigned; but as this is an entirely peaceful transaction, no one objecting, its inconsistency is at once apparent. Allowing all that is due to the St. Domingo transaction, the question still remains to be answered, what is the meaning of the activity in our navy?

HOFFMAN, in New York, pronounces that as the Democrats have carried the State, the Legislature shall act honestly. Every one knows what such a promise is worth, and the result will show that in this instance it was made to be broken. But in Pennsylvania, where the Republicans have the power and responsibility, we ask the party and its representatives if the Legislature, shall not the case be otherwise here? The people expect Economy, Retrenchment and Reform, thorough and from the start. To start right, ring men should consent to stand aside; if they refuse, let them be put aside for new and tried men, who at the very least are not tainted with the flavor of the lobby, the odium of "pasting and folding" or the corruption of official jobbery. The leaders and jobbers are in the field. Let the Republican constituency of the State begin to agitate, so that their representatives will know clearly what is expected from them.

THE exhibit of Government finances for the first quarter of the new fiscal year, commencing July 1, shows that it has opened under happy auspices. The showing which the administration makes, as compared with the first quarter of the preceding year, is as follows:

Net decrease in expenditures	$17,118,307 72
Net increase in receipts	14,230,230 35
Total net gain for the quarter	$31,267,538 07

This is at the rate of one hundred-and twenty-five millions of dollars per annum. There is an increase of receipts in this past quarter of nearly three millions of dollars in customs; of nine millions in internal revenue; and over two millions from miscellaneous sources. Turning to the expenditures, there is a saving of six millions in civil and miscellaneous sources; a decrease in War Department expenses of twelve millions, and in the interest on the public debt of two millions. And still the work goes bravely on.

THE Philadelphia Councils have appointed a committee to confer with the United States authorities concerning the next census. The last census, in many particulars, more especially respecting labor and manufactures, was a piece of guess work, blunderingly done at that. The best thing that could happen to a place or thing was to be left out of the account entirely. Our own city is a standing commentary in this respect, although we have a deep interest in having the next census taken with something resembling accuracy. An intelligent preparation of the forms is the first requisite, a duty that is not likely to be performed unless those who are familiar with the character and extent of previous errors are conferred with. It would be almost a miracle if the statistics of Pittsburgh, with its vast and varied manufactures, should be correctly gathered, without we here interfere in the matter. It is in this light that Philadelphia has acted—an example which Pittsburgh would do well to imitate.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is determined that the New York custom house should be thoroughly investigated and the thieves turned out of it. The New York politicians are trying to save some of their dishonest friends, but without avail. Mr. Boutwell declares his purpose to have honest subordinates, if he can find them.

So runs a Washington dispatch. The people will applaud Secretary BOUTWELL, and the country will take fresh hope that honesty will win yet. The Democrats say General GRANT has no policy. Never was there a greater untruth uttered. He has a policy in the faithful collection of the revenue; the honest disbursement of the public money; the reduction of the public debt as rapidly as possible, to the end that the burden of taxation may be lifted, and rigid economy in everything. The administration is working up to this line of policy in every department of the Federal Government. Now we ask the Republicans of Pennsylvania, shall this be the policy of our party in our State? Shall the public servants, the Legislature, be permitted to fall below it, by continuing the odious practices so intimately associated with the merest reference to the State Capitol? There can be doubt of the response of the party, were the question to be taken with reference to the organization of the Legislature. Nevertheless there is great danger that their desire will not be realized, and that "rings," "caucuses" and "slates" will prevail, so that at the adjournment there will be the same burden of expense to discharge, the old weight of odium to carry, that has caused legislative sessions to be regarded as annual visitations of evil. The question is, shall GRANT's policy of economy and fidelity be infused into the management of the affairs of Pennsylvania? If this is the will of the Republican constituency, let them see that their representatives are duly instructed as to the importance of elevating the standard at Harrisburg, in disregard of "caucuses," "slates" or other contrivances of the "rings."

A MEMBER of the Philadelphia delegation to the Mississippi levee in caucuses two weeks ago, and agreed to support Strang for Governor and Selfridge for Congress.—*Boston Journal.*

The gentlemen who met left little for the Legislature to do when it assembles. They "fixed things," and all that is expected of the members is to ratify "the slate," which includes all the offices. Such a combination carried out at Harrisburg would mock the people and deride the expression in favor of economy and reform, to which they have given utterance. But there is some advantage in knowing what the caucus leaders intend to do. When DAVIS was Speaker, two years ago, he signed warrants for more than one hundred

THE House "officers," some of whom performed no other duty than drawing their pay, and at no time were five days together at the Capitol. It was the year when corruption was the order of the day and night at Harrisburg. DAVIS is a member again. It is proposed to bring back the dynasty of '68. Hence the Philadelphia "caucus." The use made of General SELFRIDGE's name is one of the tricks of men who, knowing how utterly indefensible their objects are, associate a good name with their plans, in the hope of allaying their suspicion. But General SELFRIDGE's name cannot save the STRANG-DAVIS "slate," though the unauthorized use of it may damage him unless it is disclaimed. Now that we know what is the "slate," the question for the independent members of the delegation is, will they inforse or smash it? In fact, has not the time come when "slate" making should be discouraged and "slates" go out of fashion with Republicans? Now that we have been permitted to know what the Philadelphia "caucus" concluded the members shall do when they meet, the people will be curious to discover who are the members who will respond. It is not for a moment to be questioned that there is money in this "slate." Indeed it is said that money will not be wanting to put it through. All that will be required in addition is, a sufficient number of "roosters" and "pinchers." Let all such come to the front. The Philadelphia "caucus" managers are hunting up recruits. Meanwhile let the Republican constituency look to their representatives.

GEORGE PEABODY.

In our Saturday's paper a considerable portion of the dispatches by the ocean telegraph was devoted to an account of the obsequies of GEORGE PEABODY. We were told that his mortal remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey to await transfer to their final resting place in this country. The ceremonies of the occasion seem to have been adapted to do honor to the departed with an elaboration and care of details such as are possible only in a country where pomp and show have for centuries been the study of ingenious minds and where the arts have long been their ministers. In ancient aristocratic England the body of this plain American banker was conveyed to the grave with such circumstances and concomitants of distinction as are there held to be due to those who have been eminent in the service of the country. But there was more than display in these proceedings. After the coffin had been lowered into the grave, a floral cross was placed upon it—an act which was witnessed in profound silence and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation." And not only in the multitude which attended the funeral but throughout the great city, the emotion caused by Mr. PEABODY's death seems to have been remarkable. In this country the death of hardly any other American could have produced a more general feeling of regret.

In contemplating Mr. PEABODY's departure one cannot help thinking of the probably beneficent effects of his example. The right use of riches is one of the most interesting subjects. It is also one of the most difficult. Without ascribing undue selfishness to wealthy men, all must concede them the privilege of making much, if not the utmost possible out of their possessions for themselves. At the same time, sound thinking people see with equal clearness that these favored children of fortune, as they seem to be, owe much to their fellow men. In an important sense, rich men are rather stewards than owners of the earthly goods under their control, and the world has a claim upon them. This claim has often been recognized—at the approach of death, if not before—and among a certain class of rich men the rule has been to frankly hold and enjoy their possessions while life lasted, and then "die—and endow a college or—a cat."

This was not the course of GEORGE PEABODY. Many years ago he let the world know that he considered himself bound to exercise his vast power in the interest of humanity. This was the great principle of his life—and he exemplified it in the latter part of his career so nobly and beautifully as to excite a degree of admiration which he perhaps little anticipated. Though some of his benefactions may not have been judiciously bestowed, upon the whole it is, we believe, admitted that in distributing his great wealth he showed as much sagacity as he had exercised in its acquisition.

We cannot be wrong probably in assuming that Mr. PEABODY's manner of diffusing his fortune will from year to year find more and more imitators. A consideration which becomes very important in view of the rapid accumulation of large possessions in the hands of individuals at the present day. There are indications not a few already that his example will provoke to imitation and serve as a model to many unmarried, or childless possessors of riches. And should this prove to be the case, Mr. PEABODY's activity will be extended and prolonged, not only in the blessed results to the downtrodden and benefactions, but in the inspiration of his life.

In connection with this subject it is interesting to recollect the career and achievements of some other men of great wealth. Mr. PEABODY's liberality is often referred to as princely—and so it was. But so long ago as in the sixteenth century there lived a rich man—or rather a family of rich men whose use of a part of their wealth may have had influence upon our countrymen in some of his benefactions.

ANTON FUGGER began life as a weaver in Augsburg. When he died he left six millions of gold crowns in cash besides jewels and properties in nearly all the countries of Europe, and in both the East and West Indies. His sons were famous for their acts of beneficence, and it would take more space than we can afford to merely enumerate the hospitals and schools which they founded in their lifetime. Three brothers of this house purchased a suburb of Augsburg and *rebuilt it with small commodious houses, to be let to indigent, industrious people for a trifling rent.* Every person who has ever visited that famous old city of Bavaria has, no doubt, visited the portion of it called Fuggerei, still existing with its own walls and gates.

Among the descendants of this house are, we know not, how many Princes and Counts, but the memorial of the founder which commands most respect and interest in our day is the solid monument of benevolence just referred to.

Mr. PEABODY was not ennobled; he chose to die a plain American citizen, but his name will certainly live and call forth blessings upon his memory when heraldic and feudal distinctions shall have ceased to be known among men. The ambition of a Christian man in this age may reasonably, it should seem, be satisfied with such monuments as his London tenement houses and his education fund.

THE BIBLE CONTROVERSY.

The question of the Bible in schools is discussed in a dispassionate manner by the New York *Post*. The *Post* questions the wisdom of closing our eyes to the fact, patent in every State in the Union, that the reading of the Bible in the public schools furnishes an argument to the enemies of our public school system. The question is asked, "Is it worth while to arouse this feeling," when the probabilities are that the discussion will simply feed the prejudices of the ignorant, and lead to a contest that will involve the existence of the common school system? Admitting that the use of the Bible may be abandoned in the common schools where it is opposed by any considerable number, the *Post* adds it is one thing to be compelled to exclude it from the schools, and another and a different thing to abandon it upon reasonable showing. The proposition is advanced to adopt the Bible *in part* as a text-book; in other words, those portions containing the most important lessons of wisdom, and the grandest and most beautiful passages in literature might be accepted in the shape of selections, such as the Psalms, the Sermon on the Mount, and other passages where disputed points would be avoided.

We have no assurance that such a compromise would meet with the approval of either side. While our interest in the common schools requires us to concede much for the sake of conciliating those who oppose the use of the Bible in schools, uniting the community in the cause of education, we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that the efforts of the Roman Catholics in many places are directed to the breaking up of our Common School system, and its division into fragments. This view is set forth pertinently in the *Tribune*. That paper argues that the opponents of our common school system are determined that their children shall be schooled in the tenets of their especial theology, not in their churches on Sunday, but as a part of letters; in other words, denominational schools must be substituted for common schools. The *Tribune* fortifies its position by an extract from a letter written from Pesth, Hungary, to the *World*, under date of October 20, by W. H. HURLBUT, a widely known journalist, who describes at length the results attending the adoption by the Austro-Hungarian Government of a system for the secularization of the schools in that country. The reform excited the most violent animosity of the Catholic clergy, the attempt to carry it into effect in Offen, a part of Pesth, being attended with a religious riot, which was fomented by the Catholic Bishop. The Bishop urged his people to give no countenance to the Jewish children, and the children being sent to school in obedience to the law, a riot ensued in which men, women and children were participants, and which was only quelled by the interference of the military. Hence the *Tribune* argues by giving up the Bible we only weaken the common school system by offending, if not forever alienating, its oldest and firmest supporters, and at the same time incite its enemies to fresh exactions.

THE *College Journal*, published in this city by the students of the Western University, makes its modest bow, as it steps forth upon the platform. Its salutatory is in good spirit, and we hope the appeal it embodies for generous support on the part of our community will meet with the most satisfactory response. Some of the editorials and contributions are creditable to their authors. Exercise of this kind, under proper supervision, cannot but be advantageous to young writers. We are far from being disposed to captiousness in such cases, but they will certainly take it in a friendly way, if we suggest that young thinkers lose none of the vitality which gives their productions interest, if these are subjected to judicious criticism. The admission, for example, of the metrical effort, "The Poor's Winter," into the columns of a paper purporting to represent an institution of high order, is unhappy in the impression it makes in regard to the instruction there enjoyed in syntax and prosody. The truth is, we detect in this and in several other features, noticeably the ill-advised reference to the High School, the absence of a needed supervision by the University authorities. The communication just referred to cannot possibly reflect the sentiment of the Faculty, who have often, as we happen to know, spoken a good word for their associate laborers in the cause of education. We understand well enough the embarrassment incident to the first issue of such an enterprise, and look with confidence for an advance in the next number upon a by no means discreditable beginning.

THE Erie Railroad is in a bad way, the natural result of the stock and gold gambling operations of Gould and Fisk, the leading spirits of its present organization. They have been defeated in several of their western alliances; the business of the road is delayed by strikes on the part of its employees; while freight is registered ten days ahead, for transmission at its eastern terminus. Then comes the suit of the State of Ohio for non-payment of taxes, and a suit by McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, to recover possession of that road, the Erie's principal western connection. And in the midst of this is an announcement that Fisk and Gould will make another issue of the much-abused convertible bonds to the amount of five millions. The raid on the gold market appears to have hastened the downfall of the Erie speculators. They are now struggling against fate.

At this moment two clergyman are being tried in England for heresy: an advanced Rationalist, Mr. Voysey, for denying the Incarnation and Atonement, and an advanced Ritualist, Mr. Bennett, for teaching the Real Objective Presence, sacrifice offered by the priest, and Adoration of the Real Presence. The case, as all such cases are, will be carried to the court of last resort. But the decision of the highest court will not be in the slightest degree accepted by either party. If the Queen in Council declare these doctrines heretical, they will be preached all the more defiantly; if they are declared orthodox, the Protestant party will all the more violently anathematize them, and if Her Majesty in her wisdom decides that each party may believe as it likes, both will condemn her decision, and pray to be delivered from the yoke of an heretical Government.

THE Catholic Primate of Ireland, Cardinal Archbishop Cullen, has issued a pastoral letty on the subject of secret societies, with members known to each other by signs or passwords. The prelate is adverse to such associations and exhorts members of all bodies "similar to the Fenian organization" to abandon them. Towards the conclusion he adverts to the "evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the action of secret societies," and says the members of such organizations will incur "the penalty of excommunication and cannot participate in the jubilee which has just been published." The sentence "similar to the Fenian organization" would seem to imply that the Cardinal has no particular reference to its members. In this he is prudent, for the Fenians appear to be the only Irishmen inclined to walk free of the leading strings of the Church, in this matter of the interdiction of secret societies.

A LIBERAL policy is hereafter to be pursued towards the press in France. At a meeting of the Ministry, just as the Emperor was leaving for Compeigne the subject was discussed. A decided majority was opposed to further repressive measures, and the Emperor is reported as saying: "Don't touch the press, give it full liberty; the evil will remedy itself." Accordingly at this same meeting it was decided that among the various measures which the Government would have to submit to the Corps Legislatif, on its reassembling, none were to be proposed in relation to the press. The journals are to have full scope, and if restrictive measures are deemed advisable, they will emanate not from the Government, but from the chamber itself.

THE scarcity of currency, especially in the west, is becoming serious. We judge it will be among the first to receive the attention of Congress. The opinion is expressed that the South and West will both be voted more circulation, in one shape or another, at an early period in the coming session, and it is at least probable that the measures agreed upon in this direction will be made auxiliary to the more perfect freedom and elasticity of the national banking system, and the reduction of the interest on part of the gold bearing debt of the United States to be followed, later in the four years' term of the administration, by the successful voluntary exchange of all our 6-20s into a 4½ cent. stock.

THE officials of the Internal Revenue Department state that the amount of tobacco stamps are the best stamps issued. Thousands have already been set aflost without detection, and the Government has been defrauded to just this extent. It is curious that while we boast of an advance in science, as applied to useful purposes, the rogues should employ the same agencies for the most vicious objects. Science, like a two edged sword, appears to cut both ways. To-day it supplies the counterfeiter with the power to practice his nefarious business with success, and to become a scourge to society.

One of the simplest and best cures for stammering is to beat time with the thumb upon the forefinger before commencing to speak, and while speaking. One is then almost obliged to speak rythmically and distinctly. Another so-called certain cure consists merely in the frequent and rapid pronunciation with due emphasis of the following gibberish: Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nods to Hobbs and robs Nobb's fobs; that, says Hobbs, is the worse for Nobbs's fobs, and Snobbs sobs.

IF the Philadelphia *Press* would take the trouble to ascertain the facts, it would be able to write more intelligently about the "Speculeum corner" in Pittsburgh. As it is its attempt at advice giving in the matter is about as much in place as if it were to undertake to teach Dr. Livingstone about the sources of the river Nile. It evidently knows just as much of the one as the other.

THE Great Eastern is getting ready in England to take out and lay a cable between Bombay, India, and Aden, on the Red Sea. Pronounced a failure at first, that big ship is proving herself the greatest success on the sea of the nineteenth century. Success still follows her.

IT is understood that negotiations are going on between the Western Union Telegraph and the French Cable for a union of force and operations. There is a report that one of the wires of the old cable is so eaten by some small insect that it is very slow and uncertain in its operations—if not gone and hence the prospect of a union of all the Atlantic Cables with the Great Western Union Telegraph, which reaches all over the English speaking part of this continent.

THE forthcoming report, for 1868, of Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, is said to include the following delicious piece of intelligence concerning the cattle disease in Maryland: "Pleuro-pneumonia," he says, "attacked one herd in Prince George county, Md., and four or five died. *The remainder were sent to Washington for beef*, and the disease did not spread." Should that frightful complaint ever after enter the herds of Illinois, the owners will know what to do to keep it from spreading. But those persons who are driven, by whatever stress of circumstances, to seek the asylum of Washington hotels and boarding-houses, will probably not be edified with the perusal of such morsels as the above.

ACCORDING to Dr. Livingstone he has found the sources of the Nile between 10 and 12 degrees south, nearly the position assigned them by Ptolemy. The sources of the river appear from the letter to consist of a number of large lakes, and Dr. Kirk, writing of these lakes, says they are probably ten days march in length, and, like Lake Tanganyeka at the foot of Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in happy and valleys. This description of the appearance of the lakes and mountains appears to have been obtained from the Arab traders who brought the Doctor's letter to Zanzibar.

THE Rouen Chamber of Commerce says the Paris *Patrie* has taken the initiative in a movement for increased protection to the industries of France. The example has been followed by many other important manufacturing cities in the northern departments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Red Stockings have, during the past season, played in fifty-seven match games and three games with picked nines—sixty in all—and have been victorious in every instance. They have travelled from Boston to San Francisco, and have encountered all the famous base ball clubs in the country, East, West, North and South, and now retire from the field with an unbroken record of victories—a record unexampled in the history of the game.

A new hotel is being erected on the site of the old Lalnge House, Broadway, New York. It will cost $1,000,000, and will accommodate 1,200 guests, have 600 rooms, 300 of which will be parlors. The dining room will accommodate 700 diners at one time. The cost of the furniture and upholstery will be about $300,000. It will be called the Southern Hotel, and will be ready for use next summer.

Several of the New York coal companies have combined to advance prices half a dollar per ton on all smaller sizes of coal. They allege, as an excuse, that the supply at some of the mines has ceased, and that railway companies are proposing higher rates for transportation. All the companies have stopped making contracts for wholesale.

An Irish mother, with four children, westward-bound, having arrived at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot, in Detroit, on Thursday morning, all shoeless, a lady at the depot to meet friends, went home and made up a bundle of clothing, which, with a sum of money she gave to the poor mother, when others, seeing her good example, made up a handsome sum. There are chances almost every day for those who feel like it to be charitable without waiting for foreign arrivals. The season for this sort of exercise is at hand.

A curious case is before Judge Barnard, of New York. The plaintiff, one Andrew Garr, alleged that some twenty years ago he contracted marriage with Phoebe Persall, the defendant; at that time she was very poor, and, he alleges, the understanding was that they should not live together as man and wife until the lady became possessed of certain property of which there was then some prospect of her inheriting. Eventually she succeeded to the property, which is now worth $1,000,000.

A class of twenty-seven women, medical students of a Philadelphia college, attended a lecture for the first time at the Pennsylvania Hospital in that city, last Saturday. After the lecture, nearly three hundred students of the other gender, by a concerted plan, ranged themselves so as to occupy both sides of the footwalk, thus compelling the lady students to take the cartway, while they were saluted with taunts and jeers, mock applause and hisses by these ungallant curs, as they passed between the double line.

PERSONAL.

They have started the story in Paris that Father Hyacinthe has gone over to the United States to marry a rich Boston widow, and that it is not his intention to return. It is stated that since the withdrawal of Pere Hyacinthe from the order to which he belonged, it is forbidden to the barefooted Carmelites to preach in public. A member of the confraternity who had been selected to preach in his place on the other day, was compelled to excuse himself on the ground of prohibition.

Letters were received from the late George Peabody by members of his family here, (written within five days of his death), stating that he was cheerful, and resigned to his then approaching end. In one of these letters he says: "For a score of years I have prayed daily to God to spare my life to carry out the work I was endeavoring in my feeble way to accomplish, and He has granted it." Mr. Peabody died in New York are George H. Peabody, of the firm of Jenks, Vale & Peabody, and Mr. Arthur J. Peabody, of the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., both his nephews.

Miss Jennie Shaw, of Lakeland, Minn., was wooed through the mails by a British officer in the East India service, who had only seen her photograph in the hands of a lady friend of hers who had married an East India merchant. Engagement ensued, the officer got a furlough and travelled from India to Minnesota to meet his beloved. Neither of the two were disappointed, it seems, for they were married in a few weeks and have since made the tour to Europe. They arrived at Lakeland again, the bride's home, and after a brief sojourn will sail for India, where the gallant officer will assume his military duties.

Governor Palmer has appointed John Jones of Chicago, well known as a wealthy colored man, a Notary Public. This is the first instance in which the natural political rights of an ingrous have ever been recognized in Illinois. His Excellency declared publicly, not long ago, that while black men cannot vote in this State they are eligible to office.

FEARFUL DISASTER IN A MEXICAN SILVER MINE.

One Hundred Miners, Women and Children Crushed.

The most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world, happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuto, Mexico, on the 9th ot October. While the laborers were seated in one of the broader chambers eating their noon-day meal, they were startled by a sudden crumbling sound above them, caused by the giving way of an immense portion of the shelving rock, which formed the roof of the chamber. Seventy-five thousand tons of rock, in a body, buried, in an instant, as was afterwards ascertained, upward of one hundred miners, their wives, sisters and children. The height of forty feet, from which the immense mass, all of overhanging mountain fell, gave such deadly momentum to its great weight that none who were struck died of the terrible blow which killed them. The day following sixteen women, six children and twelve miners were drowned in the river Mercocla, in the State of Michoacan.

A Marriage in Indian Ceremony.

A very unique bridal ceremony took place last week at the Mission established in connection with the Seneca reservation in New York, the parties being Mr. Lemuel E. Caswell of Newton, Mass., and Miss Hattie S. Clark, formerly of that place, who for sixteen years has been her life among the Indians, where her efforts to enlighten and improve their condition endeared her to every heart. When but a mere child she was placed among the Indians by her own request, by her father, a Christian minister, and was regarded by them as an adopted child, and given the name of Gui-no-wa-mah, which signifies "Filled with light." She was also called "Blue Sky," this being the title of one of their tribes, and both names indicate what she has always been to them—a light to guide, who, when the rain fell on her bridal day, said—"the clouds weep because Hattie is leaving us." As the Indian regarded the marriage as an important event, it was decided to make it as interesting and wonderful for the bride. The church where the services were held was decorated by the young men with evergreen, studded with scarlet berries of the mountain ash, together with beautiful autumn leaves, and the entire tribe, and friends from Boston, Buffalo and other places filled every available portion. It formed a peculiarly interesting scene. Six handsome and well-dressed young Indian braves performed the duties of ushers with as much dignity and politeness as would have been followed in more aristocratic community. The marriage ceremony was conducted by three clergymen, Rev. Mr. Ford, Rev. Mr. Clark, a brother of the bride and Rev. Mr. Wright, the venerated pastor of the church for many years. The service was first pronounced in the Seneca language, then in English, so that all present might understand. An uncommon and marked feature of the ceremony was the baptism of an infant, whose Indian parents desired the name of the bridegroom to be given their child, whose request was cheerfully complied with. After the marriage had been consummated the people in orderly procession passed up the aisle, around the altar, to tender their congratulations and speak words of farewell to one who was soon to leave them. In the evening speeches were made by several leading men of the tribe, among which was one on the adoption of the bridegroom into the tribe. By an Indian custom none are permitted to marry those of other nations, and as they claimed the bride as one of their number it was necessary to adopt her husband to make the marriage valid, and he was accordingly initiated into their ranks and given the name of Sna-go-at-eh—meaning "The Silver." Which was hailed with great rejoicing, and was concluded by a dance. The newly married couple are to spend the winter in Boston.—*Boston Journal.*

CORNS AND BUNIONS

Have been for ages—a pest—and are now, until by the use of

PETERSON'S OINTMENT

A CURE IS PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY MADE.

To this statement *Hundreds* in this community will testify. Those desiring to use it may obtain it at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE

44 SIXTH STREET.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. PRICE BY MAIL, 60 CTS.

S. REYMER, R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors.

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package of paint bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *stencil our "guarantee"* on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. mwf

CURRENCY QUESTION.

A Raid Commenced on the National Banks.

The New York *Herald* has a strong article against the National Banks. It urges that they must to drive the greenbacks out of existence, under the plea of a return to specie payments—which they do not desire—in order to obtain control of all the money in the country. The profits on the currency the *Herald* estimates at forty or fifty millions a year, and this, of course, includes a vast power over Government, politics, and material interests of the Republic. The *Herald's* article is rather sensational; but its closing paragraph is of interest as showing the drift of thought in certain quarters. It says, after making the statements above referred to:

That is what the gigantic and dangerous monopoly is aiming at. It will have, undoubtedly, a powerful influence in Congress, for two-thirds of the members probably, are interested directly or indirectly in the national banking institutions. There is the greatest necessity, therefore, that public opinion should be aroused to the threatened evil. The people should demand that the legal currency be not reduced and that the circulation and power of the national banks be not increased. Indeed, the national bank currency ought to be withdrawn and greenbacks issued in its place. The West and South, as well as the East and North, might have then as many banks as they cause—that is, banks of deposits and loans, and for commercial accommodation, which is the only legitimate business of banking, all using at the same time the currency of the government and people for circulation. The government would then get the benefit of a uniform circulation, the profits of which are enormous; the people would have a uniform currency, perfectly safe and steady, and a monstrous and dangerous monopoly would be shorn of its power. If the currency is to be disturbed or changed at all, this is the only rational view to take of the matter—the only view in accordance with sound financial doctrine and the public interests.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are often taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PAUL'S GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other Cough Syrup but that for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUINCES. QUINCES. QUINCES.

10 barrels very Choice Quinces,

Just received, for sale by

HENRY REA, Jr.,

nw2 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MALAGA GRAPES.

30 kegs Choice Malaga Grapes.

NEW RAISINS.

200 boxes prime New Layers;
25 boxes Fancy Brand Layers;
75 mats New Sundries,
100 boxes New Valencia.

FIGS, PRUNES, &c

1 cask New Turkey Prunes;
300 drums New Figs,
5,000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts.

NEW CURRANTS

50 casks New Currants.

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods,
Mantilla Silk Velvets,
Astrachans, Chinchillas
And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS

AND

Real Astrachan Sacques,

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS
And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

tt Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

LIVE

"GOOSE"

FEATHERS,

AND ALL OTHER GRADES,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

F. G. Craighead,

211 LIBERTY ST.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR

WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

GRATE IMPROVEMENT.

THE PERFECT COMBUSTION

FIRE GRATE.

This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate Bars, which can be attached to any Old or New Grate Basket. ☞ IT IS FREE FROM DUST! It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.

REFERENCES:

J. McD. Crossan, Beo. Sincerly, J. & H. Phillips, J. McC. Creighton, Harry Shirls, Wm. Boyd & Sons, A. & S. Wilson, Geo. Allen.

COSTS ONLY $2 00.

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLES,

JUST OPENED BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES

FOR

ENTIRELY NEW

AND

FASHIONABLE

Dress Goods,

AT

J. W. Barker & Co.'s

59

MARKET STREET.

Something New!

LADIES'

IMPORTED

French Suits,

AT

Half Price

FINE BLACK

Astrachan Coats,

AT $12 00.

BLACK AND COLORED

CLOTH SACQUES,

ARAB SHAWLS,

AT COST.

Striped Shawls,

IN LATEST STYLES.

BLACK VELVETS

AND

VELVETEENS,

FULL LINES,

AT

T. F. Phillips',

87

Market Street.

DRUGGISTS.

MAYNARD'S BITTERS;

Maynard's Camphor Ice;
Jayne's Expectorant;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
Seller's Cough Syrup;
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup;
Coe's Cough Balsam;
Sargent's Cough Syrup,

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CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STREE

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent's D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.

CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI,
PRINCE IMPERIAL,
SHERIDAN, CLARENDON,

And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

GRAY & LOGAN,

80 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

Books! Books! Books!

DELEGATES

And others attending the meeting of the OLD AND NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES, will find at our Store,

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A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS AND SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,

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Allowed to Ministers, Sabbath School Committees and all persons buying in quantities.

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NEAR SIXTH (ST. CLAIR).

Excelsior Diaries for 1870,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 13, 1869.

The condition of the local money market on the closing day of the week is no exception to the stringent features which have characterized it during the whole of the week. The supply is unequal to the demand, but regular customers of the banks are getting along pretty comfortably on the amount of accommodations they can obtain, but there is much good paper offering outside of banks that is difficult to place except at high rates.

—In New York the money market exhibits no material change. On call money is abundant at @7 ₱ cent, at the banks, and @6 ₱ cent, with street lenders. At the close of the week discounts show a more settled tone than at the beginning; though, with the very large supply of paper, there is no reduction in rates. The cause of the prevailing pressure from the merchants being now better understood, and being admitted to have arisen from no special weakness in the mercantile interest, there is more confidence in paper, and the banks generally have a much freer currency. We quote prime double names 12@15 ₱ cent., with a widening line of exceptions at 10 ₱ cent., and single name prime at 12@18 ₱ cent.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: Wall street interests generally exhibit a marked dullness. Speculation is confined within narrow limits, and more than usually cautious and conservative. For some time back there has been a growing conviction among the class of professional speculators, whose operations constitute the bulk of the business of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room, that the average profits upon speculation are not so satisfactory as to make that the best mode of employing capital, and the grand explosion of the 24th of September helped materially to strengthen this impression. This seems to have been the experience of a large number of wealthy operators who have regularly frequented the street since 1862; when the suspension of specie payments inaugurated an era of speculation unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of this or any other country. In this way the excesses of speculation are beginning, by a natural process, to work out their own remedy; and the present dullness in Wall street appears to be in no small degree due to this reactionary movement. As an illustration of the depression of speculation, it may be stated that the transactions at the Stock Exchange, for October, aggregated in stocks only 467,911 shares against 2,362,077 shares at the transactions in October, 1868, and in government bonds only $10,000,000 against $3,497,100 in October last year. The total at the Stock Exchange and open board transactions from January 1st to November 1st compare as follows with the consolidated business of the open at d regular boards for the same period of 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Stocks, shares	9,877,756	16,906,045
Decrease	7,028,289	

It will thus be seen that the stock transactions, for the last ten months, are a little more than half those of the same period of last year.

—In regard to the railway market, it is remarked that there is no clearly defined speculation beyond the chances of a short turn for a few days on the bull or bear account, according to the lancy of the operator. It would be difficult to predict how long this indefinite state of things will continue, for if the prediction should be ventured that we shall have nothing like a really buoyant movement before the New Year, it might be contradicted in forty eight hours by one of those sudden inspirations of Wall street which so frequently confound all reasonable calculations.

The following table, derived from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 13, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 30 A M	12 P M	12 10, 1 P M	1 30 3 00 P M
New York Central	180	180¼	180	181	180⅞
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Hudson River	157	156¾	157	158¼	158
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83¾	83	83	83	82
Chicago and Northwestern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	103½	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul		67¾		67¾	67¾
St. Paul, preferred		82¾		82¾	82¾
Toledo and Wabash		50		50	50
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago and Alton	150	150		150	150
Ohio and Mississippi	37	37		37	37
Western Union Telegraph	34½	34½		34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾		34¾	
Adams Express	56¾	56		56	
Wells, Fargo Express		18		18	
American M. U. Express	33	33		33	
United States Express	43¾	43¾		43¾	
Merchants Union Express					
Gold	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	180⅝	180⅞	¼	
Erie	26	27¼	¼	
Hudson River	157¼	158¼	¼	
Harlem	131	131		
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Mich. Central	118	118		
Mich. S. uthern	88½	88¾	¼	
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleve. and Pitts.	83¼	85	¾	
Chicago and North.	70	69¾		¼
do preferred	85	85	¼	
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	¼	
St. Paul	67¾	67¾		¼
do preferred	82¾	82¾	¾	
Tol. and Wabash	50¼	50		¼
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	85¾	85¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	149	150	¾	
Ohio and Miss.	36¾	38	1¼	
Western U. Tel.	34¼	34¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	¼	
Adams Express	55¼	56	¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18	18		
American M. U. Ex.	35	35	¼	
United States Ex.	31	31½	½	
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular list at the usual terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, November 13, 1869. }

The market to-day ruled very dull, the inclemency of the weather preventing nearly all kinds of outdoor operations. Prices continue about as last quoted, and we have no remarks of interest to make in regard to any particular article of trade. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Good to choice are quoted at $2 50@ $ 00 ₱ bbl, and extra at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market unchanged, and no chance particularly to note in prices, although for some articles they are somewhat nominal. We quote old sugar cured hams at 23¾@23¾c; shoulders at 17c; clear sides 21c. Dried beef 23¾c. Lard in tierces 18½c; lard in buckets 19½c ₱ ₱, and in cans pork $3.75 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel for old small white. But few new beans are yet on the market.

BUTTER—There is more firmness in the market, and we quote good to extra roll at 30@32c ₱ ₱. Common grades are dull and nominal.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $1 60 1 00 ₱ bush for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $11@13 for fair to choice.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $ 25@4 50 ₱ bushel.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by firkin or barrel.

CHICKENS—Sales at 50@55c ₱ pair by the coop, as to size. Sales of dressed chickens at 12c ₱ ₱, and dressed turkeys at 18@20c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—We quote at $7 00@8 50 ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel.

GAME—Sales of venison saddles at 25@28c ₱ ₱. Quails are quoted at $8 00 ₱ dozen, and wild ducks at $6 00.

EGGS—The market is bare of fresh and quoted at 34@35c ₱ dozen. We note sales of pickled at 30@31c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Market firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18@19c; Ohio Factory at 17c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Switzer 20@22c, and Limburger 20 ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 20@1 40, and No. 2 $1 00 ₱ gallon.

HAY—Receipts by canal wagons good and slow of sale at $16@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 9@9c ₱ ₱. Dried peaches—halves are in good demand at 12@12½c. Quarters are not much inquired for and dull at 9@10c ₱ ₱.

HOMINY—We quote choice to extra at $6 25@ 6 50 ₱ bbl.

HOGS—Sales of dressed hogs in a retail way at 12c ₱ ₱.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@ $1 ₱ sheets at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 00@3 00 ₱ bbl for good to very choice.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes are in fair request at 55@60c ₱ bushel for good peachblows. From country wagons on small way they command about 60c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are scarce on account of the cold weather and fair to choice Jersey sweets command from $5 75@4 25 ₱ barrel, and Baltimores $3 25@3 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a good demand, and market firm at 9c@10c for live; 11 geese feathers, and prime 80@90c ₱ ₱.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 85 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 05; proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 25; old Monongahela, two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

LYE—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

BEESWAX—Last week is scarce and held firm at $2 50 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive and nominal at $8 00@8 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—There is a moderate demand, and prices are to-day nominally unchanged unless for the very best grades, to which quality the inquiry is entirely confined. We quote nominally all red winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Good spring is dull at 86 00@6 25. Other grades are entirely nominal in price and not quotable.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 50@4 75 ₱ cwt, as to quality ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Market dull. We quote No. 1 red winter wheat on the track at $1 ₱ bushel. Some red winter wheat will hardly command $1 15 ₱ bushel. New car corn in depot is quiet at 75c ₱ bushel, and prime old yellow car or shelled 90@90c ₱ bushel. In elevator some very choice lots bring a shade higher. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 46@47c ₱ bush. Rye is dull and weak, and Pennsylvania may be quoted at 95@$1 ₱ bushel, and Ohio and western at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Barley is dull, and we quote it nominally unchanged at nine prices from $1 10 for fair to $1 20 ₱ bushel for the best Canadian.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, November 15, 1869. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts per rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 8	4,555	458	614
Tuesday, Nov. 9	3,410	260	1,357
Wednesday, Nov. 10	4,498	195	
Thursday, Nov. 11	1,774	3,620	
Friday, Nov. 12	4,791	500	1,943
Saturday, Nov. 13	3,880	749	1,404
Total for week	26,640	3,949	9,165
Since January 1	751,291	119,919	384,811
To Nov. 13	777,931	123,868	393,976
Same time 1868	988,238	163,809	457,494

BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has been one of considerable excitement, so far as relates to prices, and particularly so in the early part of the week. Within the past few days it seems that a general compromise was effected between sellers and buyers on the contracts made, for November and December deliveries, some of the contracts having been made early in the year, and a fixed price agreed upon. On Friday the market was dull, with no disposition to operate for any delivery.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	20,457	26,640
Being an increase for the week of 6,187 bbls.		

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were as follows:

From January 1st to November 13, 1869	777,931
Same time 1868	988,238
Same time 1867	688,222
Same time 1866	1,122,110
Same time 1865	326,500

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Per Pennsylvania Central	3,949	6,165
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	5,389	7,948
Total	9,338	14,113

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to November 13, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	163,800	123,868
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	427,494	393,972
Total	591,294	517,840

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	39,000	27,500
Refined, bbls	19,000	15,500
Total	39,500	27,500

MEETING OF PETROLEUM BROKERS.

A meeting of the petroleum brokers of New York was held at the Commercial Exchange, on Thursday last, for the purpose of forming a regular board, and also to consider the proposition of affiliating brokerages with the Philadelphia commission houses where sales are made from New York to that city. A large number of brokers were present.

The following measures were adopted:

1. That a committee of three be appointed to visit Philadelphia, to confer with the commission merchants in that city on the subject of dividing brokerage.

2. That no broker shall, under any circumstances, receive less than 1-32 of 1 per cent., the acknowledged brokerage for making a sale; and that should any broker belonging to the Board be found doing business for less he shall be heavily fined, or expelled, according to the decision of the committee.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—The receipts during the past week were of crude 4,850 barrels, and of refined 17,500 barrels.

The stock of petroleum on Friday last was as follows:

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	59,000
Greenwich Point	12,000
Gibson's Point	2,000
Total	73,000

The exports during the past week were of refined 949,723 gallons, and of crude 126,560 gallons. Total, 1,057,283 gallons, against 769,931 gallons last week. The exports last week were entirely reported as refined. The crude shipped this week was sent by Hays. Since January 1st, 1869, 26,318,281 gallons, against 32,560,806 gallons same time last year.

There are now 21 vessels loading for foreign ports (twenty-two vessels—with an amount of oil to carry not aggregating 82,800 gallons.

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The Philadelphia market is reported by the *Commercial List* of Saturday as very bare of crude, and it has ruled irregularly, with sales of barrels at 24c 24½c, and 1,000 bbls in bulk at 19¼c, in refined there has been less activity, and the remarkable strength of last week subsided to contract for future delivery. On Wednesday evening prices dropped off 1 cent, but since there has been a strong feeling, and ¼ cent of this concession has been recovered.

In the market there was little done in oil on Saturday, and the market ruled very quiet. There was one transaction in crude of 200 bbls, made from March to April, 1870, at 40 to 45 gravity, at 15c. We quote spot or November crude, 40 to 45 gravity, at 15c, and 45 to 50 at 16c. We quote refined for November at 33½c, and December at 34c. A parcel of refined reported, and none of crude from date to end of the year. We hear of an offer for 10,000 bbls. refined, November, at 33½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 13.—The week just evening the market showed a trifle off, with small inquiry. Not much worked off. We quote at 35½@35¾c for 70 bbls sold at those prices. Crude —shipping order neglected; quoted at 25½@26c. Refined—holders appear not disposition to give way; but few lots pressed for sale. Prices mixed; some exporters' views; speculative demand small. To-day 2,000 bbls sold at 35½c November delivery; 35½c December delivery. Philadelphia delivery—shade better prices obtained to-day but limited sales at the improvement; market closing quiet. To-day 9,000 bbls standard white November delivery at 35½c, 35¾@35¾c, and 3,000 bbls December delivery at 35½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Market quiet, but little more doing; prices unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, November 13.—Market quiet and firm; holders at prices which buyers refuse to pay. We can quote but nominally on upper creek at 36. Not a single transaction yet that we can learn of.

RUTHERFORD, November 13.—Market quiet but firm; offering and selling at 36 ½.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., November 13.—Market quiet; nothing doing; firmly held at 35½.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 12 M.—November 35½@35¾c; December 34½@34¾c. Market quiet and inactive; prices wholly nominal. Crude 19½c in bulk.

NEW YORK, November 13, 12 M.—Cable unchanged. Crude 20½@20½c; refined 34¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 12, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; oil scarce and hard to buy; 86 bbls @ 24 is offered but no sales yet.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 13, 12 M.—Crude—small sales this morning at 25 ½; round lots at about 25 25½; 42° market quiet.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 126⅞@126⅞.

NEW YORK, November 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ₱ cent. on call. Discounts in good demand; prime 10@15 ₱ cent. on the street.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is more favorable than expected.

Loans	$251,180,357	Decrease. $1,618,883
Specie	20,726,093	Increase 1,336,627
Circulation	34,2 2,867	Increase 24,204
Deposits	185,736,736	Increase 792,999
Legal Tenders	71,091,661	Increase 1,128,062

STERLING

A shade firmer at 108¾@ cent.

GOLD

Opened at 126¾, touched 127, and closed at 126⅞@126⅞. Carrying rates 5@7 ₱ cent. Export for the week $123,721.

GOVERNMENTS.

Strong. Coupons '81, 117¾@117¾; do '62, 115¼@115¼; do '64 112¾@113; do '65 113¾@113¾; do new 113¾@ 114; do '67 115¾@115¾; do '68 115¾@115¾; 10-40s 107¼@ 107¾; currency 6s, 108¾@108¾.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 88 old Tennessees 76 new do 52¾; North Carolina 6s 36; new do 36; old North Carolinas 45¾; new 30s, special tax 40¾.

STOCKS.

Active but quite unsettled. Canton, 53; Cumberland, 7½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Mariposa, 12; Mariposa preferred, 45; Pacific Mail, 35; Wells Fargo, 18; American, 33; United States, 31½; Pacific Mail, 35¾; New York Central, 180¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 43½; Harlem, 131; Hudson River, 158; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Lake Shore 88; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 85; Northwestern, 89¾; do preferred, 82; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 67¾; do preferred, 82¾; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 37; New Haven, 270; preferred, 85; Chicago and Indiana Central, 118; Hartford and Erie, 12.

MINING SHARES

Dull and unchanged.

SUB-TREASURY.

Balances—Currency, gold $80,272,735, currency $5,989,660.

Receipts for the week—Dry goods $1,164,933; general merchandise $2,388,017.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Steady at ¼ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull but firm at $3 62½@5 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—In good demand; sales of No 2 at 86¾@88¾c, closing at 86¾@87c; this afternoon market dull at 86¾ @ 87c seller November.

CORN—Is higher; sales of No 2 at 68@69½c; receipts at 67@68½c; no grade 68c, closing at 69¼@69½c for No 2; this afternoon nominally 69¾c seller last half.

OATS—A shade more active; spring is dull and firm; sales of No 2 at 39@39½c in regular, and 38c in Saturday, closing at 39@39½c.

BARLEY—Fairly active and firmer; sales No 2 at 68@69c, closing at 68@68½c.

RYE—Dull and nominal at 90@92c for No 2.

HIGH WINES—Steady at 91c, closing firm at $1 00.

PROVISIONS—Moderately active at 13¼@14c for common to prime Cuba.

SEEDS—Timothy dearer. Moss pork $28 cash and seller December $27 50@27 75 seller February. Lard 16½@16¾c.

CATTLE—Firm at $4@4 75 for butchers' cows and light steers.

HOGS—Active at 6@6 35 for fair to medium; $6 50@ 6 65 for good to choice; $6 40@6 50 for extra to extra prime.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton quiet and firm, with sales of 2,400 bales at 29c for middling uplands, 30c for middling Orleans; 1,500 bales to speculators; sales of 8,300 bbls at $5 00@5 25 for superfine, $5 30@5 60 for extra western; $5 30@5 60 for extra State; $5 25@5 40 for extra western; $6 10@6 50 for extra white western; $6 10@6 50 for extra white State; $6 50@7 00 for extra St. Louis; $7 00@8 00 for good to choice do, closing firm. Sales of 2,000 bbls good extra State, for all this month, at $5 75. Rye flour and meal steady. Corn meal dull and heavy. Wheat quiet. Whisky quiet; sales 150 bbls western at $1 06@1 06, free. Receipts of wheat 19,000 bush; wheat less active without decided change in prices; sales 100,000 bush No 2 spring at $1 40@1 40 in store; small lots No 1, $1 50@1 51; for winter red winter, $1 48 @1 49; amber do, $1 50@1 51; white Canada, $1 60; for Tennessee, $1 48; for white Michigan, Rye quiet. Barley dull and declining; sales 900 bush prime Canada West at $1 25, and 2,800 do unsound State at 90c. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 39,000 bush; corn without decided change and a moderate business; sales 60,000 bush at 69@69½c for mixed Western; 69½@70c for unsound do; 70@70½c for sound do. Receipts of oats 72,000 bush; oats without material change; sales 16,000 bush at 46c for western; 46@47c for State. Pork easier; sales 40 bbls Carolina at 32½c. Coffee steady, fair to prime Rio 15½@16½c; sales 500 bbls at 11@11½c for Cuba; 1,000 bags Rio, 15½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SEARCHING SWORD

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby,

Preached in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sunday Morning, November 14, 1869.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, preached the following sermon on the Searching Sword, at the Third Presbyterian Church, (Rev. F. A. Noble's,) Sixth avenue, yesterday morning:

TEXT—AMOS IX—1, 2, 3, 4. I saw the Lord standing upon the altar, and he said, smite the lintel of the door that the posts may shake; and cut them in the head, all of them; and I will slay the last of them with the sword: he that fleeth of them shall not flee away, and he that escapeth of them shall not be delivered.

Though they dig in Hell, thence shall my hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down.

And though they hide themselves in the top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence and though they be hid from my sight at the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent and he shall bite them.

And though they go into captivity before their enemies, thence will I command the sword and it shall slay them: and I will set mine eyes upon them for evil and not for good.

From Bethlehem southward along the upper ends of the valleys, which lead down to Beersheba and Sea, the land is well adapted to the pursuits of the husbandman and the herdsman. Six miles from Bethlehem, south, is the beautiful hill of Tekoa, on which the ancient town was situated bearing the same name. Around this hill at the present day a pastoral scene presents itself. Different gentle tents are grouped together in different parts of the valley and plains, and around these are seen pasturing sheep, goats, horses, cattle and camels. Near the village a well of living water is a center of interest and activity. Women are coming and going with their pitchers, and men are filling the troughs with water for the animals they have driven thither. Beyond orchards, perhaps newly plowed, perhaps green with the coming grain.

Go back more than twenty-six centuries to the time when Romulus was founding Rome, and when Greece was beginning to send out her colonies, and to make herself a name for the arts of music and poetry—go back these twenty-six centuries, and take your station on this hill of Tekoa. Look down on the plain: see yonder shepherd dressed in his simple garments passing among his flocks. When the month of June comes he leaves his flocks with some of his fellows, and down among the limestone ravines toward the Dead Sea he gathers the wild figs as an article of traffic. That shepherd is Amos. He has no high sounding name. His name simply means "burden-bearer," and when he uses it he does not say, as the great ones do, Amos the seer, or Amos the prophet, the son of this one or the son of that one; but simply Amos, Amos, the shepherd. Other shepherds not far from there, were going to be honored very wonderfully eight hundred years later, and a shepherd of the same neighborhood was honored very wonderfully three hundred years before, and been called from the sheepfold to the throne. At the time of which we are speaking, the shepherd Amos is honored very wonderfully. He is called from his sheep by the voice of God to go to Bethel and testify against Idolatrous Israel. He is to follow in the footsteps of the man of God, who when Jeroboam first set up his false altar, appeared before him with prophecy and prodigy, denouncing the rebellious monarch, and gave it to two hundred years after that time, and another Jeroboam with the same name, king of Israel. The Kingdom of the Ten Tribes, had reached its culmination of power and prosperity. Jeroboam second was a strong monarch, and had a long reign of forty or fifty years. He had enlarged the boundaries of his kingdom and showed the energy of his great grand-father, Jehu, in subduing enemies. But the land was full of drunkenness, licentiousness and oppression. The idolatrous sanctuary at Bethel was kept up in royal state. The obscene worship of Astarte was maintained conspicuously in Samaria, the capital, and the worship of Jehovah had degenerated into the worship of one out of many gods. In the rival Kingdom of Judah, although under good King Uzziah, also, noted for the extreme length of his reign, the land was generally devoted to the true worship of Jehovah, yet we still find the sad inroads of idolatry and the power of the example of the Israelitish State. Judah had established a worship at Gilgal and Beersheba, the northern and southern extremities of the land, in imitation of the worship at Dan and Bethel, which the first Jeroboam had instituted. Probably the worship of the golden calves, whole and between the Cherubim had actuated both. And old Uzziah was now in the living apart in a state too remote because he had insulted the Kings of Israel and attempted to officiate in the priest's place and offer incense on the altar of incense. Still with all these errors, partly inherited from the days of Solomon's defection and partly imitated from the Israelitish Kingdom, the Kingdom of Judah shone brightly in purity and the prosperity of its, as compared with the spiritual darkness of the Kingdom of Israel.

Amos, the Shepherd of Tekoa, is sent to lift up a new warning to this wayward people. He goes to Gilgal and at the place of sacrifice, in the midst of the tokens of the people's sin, he denounces in the name of Jehovah, God of Israel. Amaziai, the High Priest of Bethel is indignant at the rude words of the uncouth shepherd, and procures an order from the King to expel the intruder from the holy place. But the prophecy of Amos had been uttered, and to-day we read it in this wonderful Bible, and find one lesson of life from its powerful words.

The passage of Amos I have selected pictures to us a scene in the Bethel temple and worship. The glory of God is seen to come down upon the false and splendid altar before the temple. A voice proceeds from the glory and orders the hosts of providence to smite at the door of the court, and as the multitudes of friends and worshippers, frightened at the fearful noise, attempt to escape, slay every one of them with the sword. Their attempt at flight and escape will be utterly vain. The poetry of the fearful scene is very striking here. "Though they dig into Hades thence shall mine hand take them; though they climb up to heaven, thence will I bring them down; and though they hide themselves in the tops of Carmel, (full of caves and thick forests) I will search and take them out thence; and though they be hid from me at the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent and he shall bite them. And though they go into captivity before their enemies, thence will I command the sword and it shall slay them." How could the utter impossibility of escape be more graphically set forth? It is this aspect of the sinner's exposure to the divine wrath which I wish to present this morning. If the words of Amos only had reference to Jeroboam II, and his idolatrous subjects and only had reference to temporal punishments, they had better remain unsaid. "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die," is the true philosophy if punishments are only earthly.

Note 1. *The wrath of God is an eternal wrath.*

A man's wrath is generally sinful and as it is the creation of circumstances, and not principle, when those circumstances cease the wrath of man is at end. But God's wrath is the opposition of His holiness to all that is false and base. To think of God as growing angry from selfish passion is to think of God as a weak man, and it would be such wrath as this that could cease and be extinguished. The wrath of holiness ("the wrath of the Lamb") as it is called by inspiration, can no more change than truth can change. Hence that parseology of the perfunctity of God's wrath like that in our text, which implies that God could get a temper most cruel and vindictive and diabolical, represents in God the necessary want of his perfect character. It is this distinction which infidels and shallow thinkers ignore. They think that God is such a one as themselves. If we mind this distinction, we see how God must be "angry with the wicked every day," and how through all eternity his anger must be as everlasting burnings against rebellious souls.

II. Again, we note that *false ideas of God's wrath arise from God's long suffering.*

This is the necessary evil result of God's goodness to our badness. We misinterpret God's motive. He holds back the final issue, that we may see his way of escape, but how we say, "God has forgotten," or, "God is so loving, he never can punish," and so we go on in rebellion and folly. God's whole word is bent to stop this fatal error of our's, out the unsaved men persist in it to the confusion of their souls. Men would not persist in this error if they considered the case, but they will not consider. They catch the notion of universal love and pardon, or of universal happiness, and away they plunge into sin and let the future take care of itself. It is a case of desperation with many men just fringed with the faintest color of a false hope. Talk of this being philosophy as against religion! It's the philosophy of the man who goes up in a balloon without knowing anything of its principles, and lies down to sleep in its delicious quietness and soaring. It is the philosophy of a man who, delighted with the drowsiness, seeks rest amid the fumes of charcoal. It's the philosophy of the man who sits composedly under the cracked and spitting roof, playing his pleasant game, and leaves to the owner of the premises the care of the house. It is simply taking the present security as a guarantee for future safety, in spite of the alarm given by reason and conscience, those watchers (too often drugged) in every man's mind.

III. The searching thoroughness of God's love worth so graphically set forth in the text is illustrated by the hints and analogies of providence and nature. Maxims are the essence of the world's wisdom of experience. When men discover by the induction of specific the lines of a certain law, they formulate that law in a succinct adage, and hence the world's maxims of adages form the book of the world's experience, or experimental philosophy, better and more than all the abstruse metaphysic philosophy of all the schools. Hence the man like Confucius or Benjamin Franklin, who collect and register the world's experimental philosophy, does far more good to the world than a hundred like Pythagoras or Berkeley. Now in the adages that have received the stamp of the world's merit we find such as these: "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost;" "he who digs a pit for his neighbor will fall in himself;" "the devil leaves his own in the lurch;" "murder will out;" all nations have a long list of such pithy sayings which testify to the providential retaliation for sin, showing that human observation (in spite of some apparently exceptional cases) had recognized the divine law. If we go to the splendid pictures of nature, the analogies are everywhere. The very law of laws in motion is one statement of the truth, "Action and reaction are equal and in opposite directions." No law of nature is be violated with impunity. If I take fire into my hand, my hand is burned. Neither pardon, nor repentance, nor sleight-hand is going to help me or free me from the penalty. If I drink to excess, the various channels of physical life carry the destruction to all parts of the system, and I fall a victim to disease and death. To imagine these unyielding and changing, rendering every sequence uncertain is to introduce disorder into the whole world. Now, it is God who is behind all these actions of the physical world, that God with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning. Why none? Because He is the Father of *Light*, everything that is opposed to darkness and error, and hence all His laws are infinitely perfect, and as infinitely perfect cannot be altered. Now, is God different in the spiritual world? Is He there to hate sin one day and love it next? Is He to punish one day and pardon the next? Is He to threaten and not perform? Is he to permit a man to escape from His word? Is He in the spiritual world to be the Father of Darkness, as well as the Father of Lights? Is he there to make variableness and turning character tricks of his away? No! No! These teachings out of the sinning soul into its hiding places; the finding it down below all its subterfuges of excuse, self deceit and self flattering; the piercings of the Divine Word, into the very joints and marrow of the heart, are necessa y facts in the perfections of the infinite God.

IV. What are all objections that we sinners invent to make, but frivolous straws before the presence of these sublime truths?

How can God if He is love, look complacently upon the sobs and suffering forever? That is one way of putting it. Let me ask in reply, "How could sobs, rebelling, look complacently upon my question as good as yours? Is not it just as hard to imagine God *ignoring* sin as God *punishing* sin? "Or but He could make the sinner good." Pray how? If God could make the sinner good there wouldn't be a sinner to-day in the universe. He has told us He desires every sinner to be good. Do you believe Him? Now if He could *make* them good, don't you believe He would do it, as once God cannot make you good against your will. You are saying the power to resist God; and you, unbelieving hearers, *are* resisting God now. And you have the power to resist Him to all eternity. There is no other way for you to be good, but by your turning unto God, and that you won't do. You talk of God *making* you good and you then deny your own manhood and your own will. If you were not a self willing being you would not be a subject of God's government. You would not have a conscience laid upon you or any exhortation addressed you. You would be a stone, and would be treated as a stone, consigned to the care of gravitation and left there.

As a being endowed with an independent will, you can be a sinner forever, and if you remain a sinner much longer you *will be* a sinner forever, and if a sinner forever you will be punished forever. And this is perfectly consistent with God's love, when we do not bring it to the low desective human standard, but view it in connection with all perfection. But again we hear the objection "the worst sin that can be conceived of does not deserve eternal punishment. Such treatment would be sheer cruelty." Stop there, you are adroitly dodging the issue! Sin and punishment are in the nature of things commensurate. When I take poison it may burn my stomach. Then my burnt stomach is a new agent of error to destroy assimilation. Then my ruined powers of assimilation are still a new agent to rack my nerves, and so new agents are created at every step. Is the final punishment of my body the punishment for putting the poison into my stomach? Yes and no. Yes so far as it set the series of cause and effect in motion, but not so far as any direct effect is concerned. If you are punished in hell forever it is because you committed one or one thousand sins, specifically. Yes and no. Yes, so far as the one sin compelled the other in its train; but no, so far as that alone was the sole punishment is concerned. You must not reason from man's defective administration of justice, and punishment, to God's with a set off punishment in hell. But if you are in hell forever it is because you are sinning forever. And this is my last remark in applying the words with a sword to sinners. *You must sin forever.* If God's one way of being saved from sin is not seized, and that is your willing and willful grasp by faith upon Christ, the Lord, as your substitute and Holy Savior. Here is the stupendous divine miracle of miracles, of which healing the sick and raising the dead are but shadows and types. As they are against nature so is salvation against nature. It is beyond all the laws of either. They are apparently right against deceased. No, God won't discuss their metaphysics. We know they are facts. The sick are healed, the dead are raised, the poor and sinners are saved. The punishment falls on the head of the divine victim. The Holy Spirit enters and renews it. What I do is to *consent* to this by throwing myself on this wonderful, mysterious grace. My unreconciled, unsaved heart, will you go on and defy the sword of the Lord, or will you to-day flee to Christ, the only refuge from the wrath to come?

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

New Time Tables To-day.

New schedules for the running of the passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Central, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railways, have been issued, and will go into effect today.

The following are the time tables of the respective roads—the time given being Pittsburgh time:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Eastward. Through Trains Leave.		*Westward.* Through Trains Arrive.	
Pacific Express,	2:30 a. m.	Mail,	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line,	9:45 a. m.	Cincinnati Ex.,	9:20 a. m.
Mail Train,	8:10 a. m.	Pittsburgh Ex.,	3:50 p. m.
Johnstown Ac.,	4:05 p. m.	Pacific Ex.,	1:50 p. m.
Philis. Express.,	7:00 p. m.	Way Passenger,	10:20 p. m.
Fast Line,	7:10 p. m.		
Local.		*Local.*	
Wall's, No.1,	6:30 a. m.	Wall's, No.1,	8:25 a. m.
Brinton, No.1,	7:30 a. m.	Brinton, No. 1,	9:30 a. m.
Wall's, No.2,	11:51 a. m.	Wall's, No.2,	8:30 a. m.
Wall's, No.3,	3:30 p. m.	Wall's, No.3,	5:30 p. m.
Brinton, No. 2,	4:05 p. m.	Brinton, No. 2,	5:10 p. m.
Braddock's Ac.	5:00 p. m.	Braddock's Ac.	6:15 p. m.
Wall's, No. 4,	6:05 p. m.	Wall's, No. 4,	9:30 p. m.
Braddock, No.2,	11:00 p. m.	Braddock, No.2	9:35 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Leaves Union Depot.		Arrive, Union Depot.	
Mail,	7:00 a. m.	Mail,	12:10 p. m.
Southern Ex.,	2:28 p. m.	Southern Ex.	12:45 p. m.
Fast Line,	9:45 a. m.	Fast Line,	7:18 p. m.
Mixed Ac.,	8:45 a. m.	Mixed Ac.,	5:30 p. m.
Mail Train,	4:30 p. m.	Mail Train,	10:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l Ac.,	3:30 p. m.	Steubenville Ac.,	8:35 a. m.
M'Donald Ac.,	5:55 p. m.	M'Donald Ac.,	9:58 a. m.
Sunday Church,	12:58 p. m.	Sunday church,	9:58 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Leave Union Depot.		Arrive at Union Depot.	
Chicago Ex.,	2:00 a. m.	Chicago Ex.,	1:35 a. m.
Erie & Way Ex.,	7:30 a. m.	Pacific Ex.,	1:50 p. m.
Mail Train,	8:10 a. m.	Cincinnati Ex.,	9:20 a. m.
Cincinnati Ex.,	9:20 a. m.	Pittsburgh Ex.,	3:50 p. m.
Fast Line,	10:00 a. m.	Fast Line,	7:10 p. m.
Pittsburgh Ex.,	1:30 p. m.	Johnstown Ac.,	4:05 p. m.
Pacific Ex.,	4:00 p. m.	Allegheny Ac.,	5:10 p. m.
Wall's Ac., No. 3,	2:50 p. m.	No. 2,	8:20 p. m.
Braddock's Ac.		Philis. Ex.,	9:30 p. m.
No. 2,	9:55 p. m.	Wall's Ac. No. 3,	3:05 p. m.
Wall's Ac., No. 4,	5:50 p. m.	Wall's Ac. No. 4,	6:05 p. m.
Brinton Ac., No. 2,	7:10 p. m.	Fast Line,	7:10 p. m.
Way Passeng'r,	10:50 p. m.	Wall's Ac. No. 5,	11:00 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express daily except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

For further information apply to

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any liability for Baggage beyond the Wall Baggage Car, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 14 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Leave Allegheny City.		Arrive at Allegheny City.	
Mail,	7:00 a m	Springdale Ac.	
Freeport Ac.		No. 1,	6:40 a m
No. 1,	9:20 a m	Freeport Ac.	
Springdale Ac.	11:00 a m	No. 2,	8:20 a m
Express,	2:40 p m	Express,	10:40 a m
Freeport Ac.		Kittanning Ac.	11:40 a m
No. 1,	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac.	
Freeport Ac.		No. 2,	4:05 p m
No. 2,	5:30 p m	Mail,	5:50 p m
Springdale Ac.		Freeport Ac.	
No. 2,	6:30 p m	No. 2,	7:00 p m

Leave Allegheny City at 2:00 A. M. and arrive at Freeport at 3:40 A. M. Leave Freeport at 4:30 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny City at 6:00 P. M. Saturday Trains run daily.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:20 A. M. connects at Allegheny Junction with Train leaving Butler at Saxonburg, Butler, Hannastown and Saxonburg Train will take place on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day). The Train leaving Allegheny City at 9:20 A. M. connects at Allegheny Junction with Train leaving Butler at Saxonburg, Butler, Hannastown and Saxonburg. Train will take place on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day). The Train leaving Allegheny City at 2:40 P. M. connects at Allegheny Junction with Train leaving Butler at Saxonburg, Butler, Hannastown and Saxonburg. Train will take place on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day). The Train leaving Allegheny City at 5:30 P. M. connects at Allegheny Junction with Train leaving Butler at Saxonburg, Butler, Hannastown and Saxonburg. Train will take place on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day). The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:30 P. M. connects at Allegheny Junction with Train leaving Butler at Saxonburg, Butler, Hannastown and Saxonburg. Train will take place on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day).

Passengers by this Train from San Francisco arrive in New York the following Tuesday morning at 7 A. M.

PARK by this Special Train between Omaha and San Francisco, including Meals served on this Special Train. Meals will be served on this Train as follows: Breakfast from 7 to 9 A. M.; lunch from 11 to 2, card prices; dinner from 4 to 6, $1 50.

This Train is especially designed for Through Passengers, and will stop only at points necessary for fuel and water.

Passage Tickets, Drawing Rooms, Sections, and Berths, can be secured by telegraph, letter, or per sonal application, at the General Office of the Pacific Railroad Company, 152 Michigan avenue, Chicago, at office of Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, and at office of Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco.

A. McLEAN, Superintendent.
J. M. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.
S. B. REED, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, September 20, 1869, two through Passenger Trains will be run daily from Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Parkers Landing, Clarion, Oil City, Buffalo and all Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express,	7:00 a m	Day Express,	5:15 p m
Way of Express,	7:30 a m	Mail Train,	6:35 a m
Oil Station,	6:40 a m	Oil Station,	6:35 a m
Oil Station,	3:00 p m	Oil Station,	3:10 a m
Oil Station,	3:00 p m	Oil Station,	3:10 a m
Freeport Ac'o'n	9:15 a m	Freeport Ac'o'n	7:30 p m
Freeport Ac'o'n	5:15 a m	Soda Works,	7:30 p m
Soda Works,	6:45 p m	Freeport Ac'o'n	6:15 p m
Brady's Bend Ac.	7:05 p m	Brady's Bend Ac.	6:15 a m
Church Train,	1:00 p m	Church Train,	10:10 a m

Express Train leaves Pittsburgh only at preferred points. Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt. WARRNICK, Gen'l. Supt.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh,	12:30 a m	In New York,	3:55 p m
Pittsburgh,	7:15 a m	In New York,	10:00 a m
Pittsburgh,	3:50 p m	In New York,	10:00 a m
Pittsburgh,	8:00 p m	In New York,	6:30 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Avenue, corner Forty-second street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York,	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh,	5:55 a m
New York,	5:00 p m	In Pittsburgh,	8:30 a m
New York,	5:00 p m	In Pittsburgh,	4:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and arrive at 6:30 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown,	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express to and from Connellsville,	4:00 p m	10:00 a m
Express to and from Union-town,	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n,	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation,	6:30 p m	7:45 a m
Night Accommodation to Mc-Keesport,	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton,	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent.
WM. R. STOUT, Supt.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!!

SPECIAL PULLMAN

Palace Car Express.

Meals Served on Board.

OMAHA TO SAN FRANCISCO

IN 81 HOURS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Palace Hotel Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will leave OMAHA at 9:15 A. M. EVERY FRIDAY, commencing November 14, 1869, and run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO without change, arriving there Sunday Afternoon.

Returning, this Special Train will leave SAN FRANCISCO at 7 A. M. EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing November 17, 1869, and arrive at OMAHA Saturday Afternoon, connecting with FAST ATLANTIC EXPRESS, FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

Passengers by this Train from San Francisco arrive in New York the following Tuesday morning at 7 A. M.

PARK by this Special Train between Omaha and San Francisco, including Meals served on this Sleeping Car, $105, currency. Meals will be served on this Train as follows: Breakfast from 7 to 9 A. M.; lunch from 11 to 2, card prices; dinner from 4 to 6, $1 50.

This Train is especially designed for Through Passengers, and will stop only at points necessary for fuel and water.

Passage Tickets, Drawing Rooms, Sections, and Berths, can be secured by telegraph, letter, or personal application, at the General Office of the Pacific Railroad Company 152 Michigan avenue, Chicago, at office of Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, and at office of Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco.

A. McLEAN, Superintendent.
J. M. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.
S. B. REED, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Mellon and Sterrett.

In this court on Saturday Thomas Caroon, who was tried for the murder of his son-in-law, Frank Sweeney, in their saloon, on Penn street, last September, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Caroon wept freely while bidding several members of his family, who were present in the court, adieu.

John Coats and C. F. Good, convicted of obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty, were next sentenced. The former was required to pay the fine of $25 and costs, and the latter a fine of $50 and costs.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme court on Saturday:

Flitcek vs. O'Neill, C. P. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and by M. Jovan, contra.

McGinnis vs. Sawyer, and same vs. Miller et al., C. P. Argued by Acheson and Large for plaintiff in error and Woods and Fetterman, contra.

James Boyd Robinson, of Bloomingburgh, Pa., on motion, was admitted to the bar. Esq. was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Clayton vs. Seiberts, D. C. Argued by T. Watson for plaintiff in error and by Howard, contra.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In this Court R. S. Morrison, Esq., presented a petition from Orlando Christian, praying in the rear of No. 217 Ohio street, Allegheny, with a view of obtaining possession of his child, a little girl, Ellen Greenagie by name, who is now in the custody of Joseph Brackenridge, on Juniata street, Allegheny. The petition sets forth that the petitioner and his wife, Matilda Ann Greenagie, now Matilda Ann Rogers, were divorced in Tuscarawas, and that since that time the child has been in possession of the respondent, by direction of the said Matilda A. Rogers. The petitioner further avers that Mrs. Rogers is totally unfit to take proper care of the child, and that she is now in jail charged with stealing jewelry and other valuables from the house of E. L. Dravo. He also states that he is willing and able to live with him, and that he is able to give it all requisite care and affection. A writ was granted and made returnable on Tuesday morning next at nine o'clock.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 155, Kennedy vs. Rahe.
No. 186, Shamberg & Bros. vs. Hempe.
No. 187, Gormley vs. Noll.
No. 190½, McCready vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 192, Reineman vs. Adams Express Company.
No. 196, Glenn vs. Gormley.
No. 200, Wightman vs. Hyde's heirs.
No. 201, Laughlin vs. Ramsey.
No. 202, Hels vs. Schwacy.
No. 203, Smith et ux. vs. McCullough.
No. 204, McMasters vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 205, Rourke vs. Kindlin.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of the Western Insurance Company vs. Fulton, a motion was made for a new trial, and reasons filed by the plaintiffs.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 13, Mapus vs. Burkhart.
No. 18, Smith vs. Knap's nephews.
No. 102, Huckestein vs. Lee.
No. 199, Ross vs. Knipschild.
No. 201, Nathan's adm'rs vs. Krans.
No. 14, Wilson vs. Adams.
No. 104, Lee vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company et al.
No. 35, Langner vs. Lydick & Alexander.

THE largest stock of sewing machine cotton, machine silk, sewing machine oil and sewing machine needles kept in the city at the office and salesroom of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

"Look Out for the Locomotive."

This warning, so conspicuously displayed at all crossings over railways, is sometimes recklessly disregarded. An instance in point occurred on Friday last, at noon, at the crossing of the Greensburg pike over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilkinsburg. The Wall's Accomodation train, conductor Routh's—(on this trip in charge of an "extra" conductor)—was approaching the crossing, on the noon trip eastward, when the engineer whistled the usual signal. A farmer named Patterson, residing out the Frankstown road, was on his way out from the city with a load of goods—salt, sugar, etc.,—and seeing the locomotive coming, he at once determined that he would whip up and get across before the train would reach him. Never was a man more mistaken in a calculation in regard to speed and distance. He had just got his wagon bed fairly across the track when the locomotive struck it. His team—two horses—had cleared the engine, and being "unhitched" in the twinkling of an eye, started off along the pike panic stricken. When the engine was stopped, it was found that the wagon had been knocked into "smithereens," the ground scattered around the track, for the distance of two hundred yards, and Mr. Patterson—well, he was not killed, not even hurt, and not much frightened, but had been caught up with the wreck of the wagon, lodged on the platform under the headlight, and lay between a barrel of salt and a sack of sugar—the sack serving to hold him securely in his place. So ordered. The engineer stated that he observed the old lady on the track, but that she stepped to one side. When the train was but a few yards distant she again stepped on the track and was struck. Every effort could be made to stop the train. The deceased was eighty years of age, and her sudden death has cast a gloom over the family or which she was an interesting member.

PHRENOLOGY IN PITTSBURGH.—Fowler & Wells, of New York, will open rooms in Lafayette Hall building, on the second floor, Wood street, near Fourth, on Tuesday, November 16th. Examinations, with faults, talents, best business, &c., given day and evening, for a short time. WSMT

Teachers' Permanent Certificates.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute in August last, a Committee on Teachers' Permanent Certificates was elected. On Saturday, October 23d, the committee met for organization in the rooms of the Central Board. Present—A. Burt, H. H. Kelly, L. H. Eaton, Miss Jennie Ralston and Prof. P. Dean.

R. H. Kelly was elected Chairman, and Jennie Ralston Secretary.

Messrs. Kelly and Dean and Miss Ralston were appointed a committee to prepare a list of questions for the examination of applicants, and also further rules.

The following rules were adopted for the government of the committee:

1st. The committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

2d. No application shall be considered unless made at a meeting of the committee, by the applicant in person.

3d. No recommendation shall be signed until at least one month after the application shall have been laid before the committee, nor until the applicant has regularly acted upon at a regular meeting of the committee, held pursuant to a regular notification.

CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of this body will be held this afternoon, when important business will be transacted.

SEWING MACHINES sold on instalments of five and ten dollars a month at the office and sales room of Grover & Baker's S. M Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

LIQUOR DEALERS.—A meeting of the liquor dealers of the city will be held to-day for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Convention to be held in Chicago on the 24th proximo. The delegates will be instructed to favor the repeal of the obnoxious laws requiring the regauging and stamping of whisky after it has left the distillery. An interesting meeting is expected to-day.

CANE PRESENTATION.

Interesting Occasion at Sharpsburg—Hy. J. C. Lewis, of Vesuvius, the Recipient.

It was our good fortune on Saturday evening to be present at a meeting in the Public School House in Sharpsburg borough, where was deenacted in plainer terms than pen can describe, the good feeling that exists between the employees and managers of one of the largest and best regulated iron manufactories in Pennsylvania. The occasion to which we refer was the presentation of a cane to Mr. H. C. Lewis, the senior member of the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Daizell & Co., proprietors of the Vesuvius Iron Works, which many years ago was known as the Guyasuta Iron Works of Sharpsburg.

It seems that during nearly all of the past summer Mr. Lewis has been absent in Europe, on a tour of pleasure and for the purpose of examining into the cause of labor, prices paid, &c. During his absence the employees of the works conceived the idea that in addition to extending him a hearty welcome on his return home, a suitable present might not be inappropriate. The subject was informally mentioned to the employees, and it gave them the greatest satisfaction to contribute towards securing a present. As the result, a very costly and magnificent cane was procured and soon after Mr. Lewis's return he was apprised of the matter. He was enjoined to secrecy, however, and so quietly was the matter kept that only a limited few had cognizance of it. Invitations were sent out to a very select number of employees to be present. The faces of the workmen were aglow with humor, and the occasion was not marked with that confusion and disorganization attending many occasions, but on the other hand the proceedings were of the most harmonious nature.

The meeting was called to order at past five o'clock, by calling Mr. James Davis to the chair, and selecting Neal McCullough as Vice President. Mr. Richard Jones was chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Davis stated the object of the meeting, adding that it was a fitting occasion for the employees of Vesuvius, to manifest their respect for their employer, and he thought they ought to give him an additional testimonial of their regard in addition to the hearty shake of the hand on his return home. He was glad that the project had met with such favor and resulted in the purchase of such a beautiful present.

Mr. Ellis on, on concluding, introduced Gen. F. H. Collier, who was deputed, on behalf of the workmen, to make the presentation speech.

Mr. Collier spoke in substance as follows: Mr. Lewis I am deputed on behalf of the employees of the Vesuvius Iron Works to present to you the token of their respect and esteem for your many fine qualities as an employer, a citizen and a gentleman. In addition to returning thanks for your safe return home, they thus seek to tender you a welcome to your old home and friends. They want to unite with your workmen and fellow citizens in wishing you a long life of peace, prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Lewis, with many thanks, accepted the beautiful gift, and in his blunt manner replied. He said that the present was one which he would prize highly as long as he lived. The occasion was one of the happiest in his life. He took it to be evidence of the kind feeling that exists between the employees and managers of the firm, and here a word might be said not altogether out of place. For almost a quarter of a century since he first landed in this country, he has been recognized in the faces of some of those present men who had been in the employ of the firm all that time. There were many more sun not present, it always gave him pleasure to see them, and he was sorry that the absence of them on this occasion. Mr. Lewis here stated a fact which he called the attention of the workmen to, that wages are employed in their mill are well treated, and went on to contrast the prices paid in his mill his tour in Europe he had taken the trouble to ascertain the price paid for labor and provisions in order that a comparison could be made of the wages paid in this country. He was astonished to learn that labor was rewarded on an average by about one-fourth as much as is paid in America, while provisions are fully as high and in some instances higher. The single article of clothing is a little cheaper. Puddlers of the old country receive $2 and $2 25 per ton, while here the lowest price paid is $7 per ton. He hoped never to see such a state of things in this country, and if never would be, unless the present policy of the country was adopted. He felt confident, however, that the American people would never allow the poorly paid people of Europe to compete with ours. He again returned thanks, and said he would take the liberty of congratulating the citizens of Allegheny county in securing for their use the invaluing to the high position of Judge of the County Court, the addition of the borough of Sharpsburgh, Gen. F. H. Collier, and that, too, by such a decided majority. The citizens of Allegheny will never have occasion to regret their unanimous idea of the court would lose none of its dignity in conferring Mr. Lewis's title. We are no speech makers—we are iron makers. He presented to Mr. Lewis the cane, and would preserve it in his family as an heirloom.

The cane is a beautiful one, made of elegant snake wood and surmounted by a massive gold head, elaborately finished. It bears the following inscription:

"Presented to J. C. Lewis, by the employees of the Vesuvius Iron Works, on Saturday, Nov. 13th, 1869." The cane was manufactured by Mr. John Stevenson, Liberty street, and cost the sum of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Collier stated that as the recipient saw fit to complimental him, he would suggest that the employees present compliment Mr. Lewis by a shake of the hand. The suggestion was speedily acted upon and a lively scene ensued.

On motion of Mr. Jones a vote of thanks was tendered General Collier for his compliance with the wishes of the meeting.

Mr. Collier said he was obliged to them for the kind feeling and good fellowship he had met with since he came to Sharpsburgh, and in addition to extending him a hearty welcome on his return home, a suitable present might not be inappropriate. The subject was informally mentioned to the employees, and it gave them the greatest satisfaction to contribute towards securing a present. As the result, a very costly and magnificent cane was procured and soon after Mr. Lewis's return he was apprised of the matter. He was enjoined to secrecy, however, and so quietly